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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

WHAT THE CAR WHEELS SANG.

With a scream of the whistle our farewell said,
And into the blackness of night we sped
On and on,
To meet the dawn;
Under the sky where the stars burned red;
Past hills that stood where the snows were shed,
Ghostly white as the shrouded dead:
On and on
To meet the dawn;
True hand at the throttle and hope ahead!
The steel rails ringing—
The swift wheels singing:
"To kith and kin, O hearts that roam—
In vine-wreathed cot, and marble dome,
Over the world we bear you home!"

Whirled through the dark where the black steed drives
Are joys and sorrows of human lives;
Laughter and weeping,
And children sleeping
On the breasts of glad mothers; and wistful wives;
The clank of chains and the grip of gyves!
On and on
To meet the dawn
Where Light the soul of the Darkness shrives:
The steel rails ringing—
The mad wheels singing:
"To gloam or gladness, O hearts that roam—
To darkened dwelling or marble dome
Over the world we bear you home!"

There are hearts that listen with hope and fear
For the signal shrill of the engineer:
That throb and thrill
At that signal shrill,
Does it bring them the rose or the rue to wear?
The song, the sigh, or the burning tear?
On and on
To meet the dawn—
The black night dies, and the hills stand clear!
"What are you bringing,
O swift wheels singing—
O dalsied meadow and dew-sweet loam?"
"The hearts that hunger—the hearts that roam—
Over the world we bear them home!"

Old friends, old lovers, in a rapture wild—
Kiss of the mother and clasp of the child:
The night is gone—
We have met the dawn;
Never so gladly the sweet sun smiled!
Never the spirit of Night beguiled
The hand so true,
That the throttle knew—
Bearing the burden of mother and child
On and on
To the joy o' the dawn!
With ever that song to the hearts that roam—
"To vine-wreathed cot and marble dome
Over the world we bear you home!"

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

BY A HAIR'S BREADTH.

An Old Maid's Romance.

Miss Selina sat knitting and humming softly to herself in the tiny porch in front of the house where she dwelt supreme mistress. The golden sunshine darted through the rustling vines and flashed upon the swiftly moving needles, sending dazzling rays in every direction.

"Oh, Miss Selina," cried a high, clear voice, "do stop knitting for a minute. I am nearly blinded." Down dropped the work, as Miss Selina hastily sprang forward to meet this most welcome visitor.

"Come in, dear; come in," she cried. "It's nice and cool here on the porch, and I have been baking those nice seed cakes you like so much."

"You're an angel," responded the girl, as she kissed the cheek where time had furrowed a few wrinkles as year posts for nearly half a century. "But even seed cakes won't console me, for we are going home tomorrow."

"For the land's sake, child," exclaimed her hostess, genuinely grieved; "you don't say so. I thought that you would be here another month, at least. Is anything the matter?"

"Oh, nothing in particular; only mamma has a touch of rheumatism and is afraid to have any more east winds. Oh, dear, how can I go and leave all this behind?" and as she spoke the girl gazed over the cliff where the little house stood like a signal tower, across the sailing ocean, where the dancing waves were crested with foam as they frolicked with the refreshing wind.

"Such a perfect blue and gold day as it is. It seems to me it grows harder each year to go back to the prim, sedate, old city. What shall I do when there is no more fishing or rowing or bathing or anything?" and the girl leaned back, with a slight cloud on the usually sunshiny face. "Where are you going, Miss Se?"

"After the cakes, dear," and Miss Selina vanished, with a step as light as a girl's.

But even the cakes failed to banish the girl's unwonted mood, and Miss Selina felt at her wit's end.

"See here, dearie," she said at last, "I know it is hard to leave now, when it is all so lovely, but you wouldn't like to stay here all winter."

"Wouldn't I, though," put in the girl.

"That is easy to say, but sometimes when I look out of the windows I really wish I lived somewhere else. It is gray and white and angry, and the clouds hang so heavy over it. Then the surf comes to the shore, as though it wanted to tear it away and drown everybody it hadn't got already." Miss Selina shivered, and the girl impulsively turned toward her friend.

"Don't, Miss Se, please. It is awfully mean of me to make you think of these things. I wonder that you don't hate the sea, after all the harm it has done you."

"Hate it? No, child; even though it has my father and brothers in its keeping, and somehow it makes me feel as though I were doing something for the daughters and sisters who are watching and waiting everywhere, by putting my lamp where it will show all night. They call it the Selina light, you know. But come, we won't be solemn any longer. Tell me what you are going to do this winter, now that you are a young lady."

"I don't know, I am sure. I wanted to go to college, but mamma says she cannot spare her only girl, so I will have to content myself at home. How, I am not sure, unless I become a professional hairdresser, which is really the only thing for which I seem to have any talent. Oh, Miss Se, won't you please let me do your hair up for you. You have such pretty pink cheeks and nice hair that you will be a beauty when I have finished it."

"For land's sake, child, what put that ridiculous idea into your head? Why, I have done my hair this way for years, and it wouldn't seem natural in any other fashion."

"Then it is high time you changed, Miss Se. You want a pompadour instead of drawing it straight back. Come and let me try. I won't touch the scissors or curling tongs."

Miss Selina never could refuse the girl anything, and obediently went in, with many inward misgivings as to the result.

"Sit down here, mum," cried the girl, dragging a low seat before the old-fashioned mirror and seating her victim thereon. In a minute Miss Selina's severely smooth plaits were down and the girl brushing the satiny locks with many an exclamation at their length and beauty.

In a quarter of an hour Miss Selina was transformed.

"Why, you naughty woman," exclaimed the girl, as she stepped forward for a final inspection. "No one would take you for a day over 30. Now that you know how to do it properly, don't let me see you with it any other way. It's like the poem that remarked, 'They made believe to fancy dress by the way they did their hair.' Now I have got to go and help pack, but, dear Miss Selina, please leave your hair that way, and if you can't get it straight in the morning I will fix it when I come to say good-by."

When the lively girl had vanished, the little house grew doubly quiet by contrast, and Miss Selina felt herself strangely lonely. It was due to the impending parting with her favorite, she concluded, and strove to console herself by dusting her already immaculate house and eating her solitary tea. But all through the evening the strange feeling lingered; lingered until the stillness of the night, broken only by the monotone of the waves upon the sand, grew almost unbearable.

It was a great relief when about 8 o'clock Miss Selina heard a heavy footfall upon her neatly swept walk, and knew that the captain had come to call, as was his custom twice a week.

The captain was like Miss Selina—one of the aristocracy of the little seaport, and boarded since his retirement from active life with a widow not far from the little cottage on the cliff. He had sailed with Miss Selina's father on his last ill-fated voyage, and this made a keen bond of sympathy between the lonely man and woman.

But this evening some intuition made the captain pause and glance in at the open window before entering.

The little room with its collection of quaint and curious objects, flotsam from a score of foreign trips, was the same, but his eyes were riveted upon Miss Selina, as she leaned expectantly forward waiting for his knock. Some indefinable change had passed over her, but without pausing to analyze the change, the captain shook off his bewilderment and entered the parlor, which was well nigh filled with his tall, portly form.

"Good evening, Miss Selina," he remarked, seating himself in a big rocker, which had by mutual consent been ceded to him. "I was feeling lonesome and came here to find some pleasant company. How very well you look tonight," he finished gallantly.

Miss Selina started, then thought of her hair and flushed a most becoming pink.

The captain always said that the blush finally settled the question that for some months had lurked in his mind. For some occult reason he could not forget how charming she had looked, and thoughts of Miss Selina intruded into every turn the conversation took.

When he spoke of the sea it suddenly made him recall how much sorrow it had brought upon her life, and was the direct cause of her loveliness.

In discussing the shingling of the minister's roof he remembered that Miss Selina had said that her roof leaked in the last storm, and that she must hire some one to repair it, as she could hardly do it alone.

When the famous seed cakes were brought out the captain thought of the soggy gingerbread at his own table and mentally drew invidious comparisons. The very neatness of the room made him recall how very careless his landlady was growing, and above all he could not help contrasting the frowsy widow with the trim figure and pink tinged face before him, which time and misfortune had failed to change for the worse, and which had suddenly become doubly attractive.

As the captain meditated upon these matters a caraway seed started the poor man choking in a startling manner.

Miss Selina, who had the tenderest heart alive, sprang up and hastened to the closet, where she kept her rarely used restoratives.

Unfortunately, however, the little lady in her excitement entirely forgot that her hair was a trifle higher than she had ever worn it before, and as she stood on tip-toe and reached forward to lift a bottle from a shelf, an unwary movement brought her against a projecting nail, and in an instant she was firmly caught.

Poor Miss Selina was indeed in a predicament. One hand grasped the big bottle, the other the edge of the shelf, and she could not touch her heels to the floor without fairly tearing her hair out by the roots.

"Steady, steady," cried the captain, as he recovered from his little misadventure with the seed and realized his hostess' plight. "Just hold on a minute till I get there," and he sprang toward the closet with a celerity which surprised himself.

"Can't you unloosen my hair?" faltered Miss Selina, thankful that the closet was dark enough to hide her burning face. "I think you can get it away from the nail without much trouble."

But the captain's clumsy fingers made sad work with the tangled tresses, until, finally, losing patience, he boldly lifted Miss Selina in his arms and slipped her away from the dangerous projection. It was no faint rose flush which swept over Miss Selina at that master stroke of policy, but the captain failed to see any need for an apology. In his own heart he thought he should apologize to himself for putting her down so soon.

When Miss Selina felt herself once more upon her feet she started for the door with a hasty word that she would be back in a minute, but, to her amazement, the captain stepped in front of her with a masterful air, which somehow had a soothing effect upon the little lady who for many long years had had no taste of masculine protection.

"Don't go yet, Selina," he said, and Miss Selina's heart fairly stood still at his words. It was a long time since anyone had called her by her name without the prefix, so strong was the custom.

"I want to say something that I have been thinking of a long time, and never seemed to have a good chance to say it. It isn't right for you to be all alone here. Suppose you had been caught when nobody was around, you'd have likely been hanging in the morning. I know I'm growing old," the captain sighed, and Miss Selina involuntarily shook her head. Speech was beyond her, and he plucked up his courage again. "But I think I am good for some time, and I come of an old stock. I have some money put away, and, and, well, Selina, it may sound foolish for a gray-haired man to say, but I love you, and I want you to be my wife."

Miss Selina, however, failed to see anything either amusing or foolish in this middle aged romance. She looked up into the face before her, and read in the kindly blue eyes a confirmation of what the stony lips had told.

There was a second's silence, while like lightning the thought flashed through her mind that never, even in that censorious little town, had a word been spoken against the captain, and the thought of a long succession of lonely evenings like the one just passed, with no hope of the coming of a guest whose advent had been most eagerly anticipated, made her hold out her hand.

"Captain," she said, slowly; "captain, I like you very much."

"But not enough to marry me?" asked the captain, in a tone of such deep disappointment that Miss Selina threw all scruples to the wind.

"Oh, yes, quite enough for that," she answered, softly.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

According to Prescott, the money of the Aztecs consisted of quills full of gold dust and bags of chocolate grains. Before the introduction of coined money into Greece skewers or spikes of iron and copper were used, six being a drachma or handful.

Workmen while razing an old house on a farm in the village of Greene, Me., found a pewter cup upon which are the figures "1382." The year in which the house was built is not known, but the barn on the same farm was constructed in the "forties."

The largest stockyards in the world are in Chicago. The combined plants represent an investment of more than $10,000,000. The yards contain 20 miles of streets, 20 miles of water troughs, 50 miles of feeding troughs, and 75 miles of water and drainage troughs. The yards are capable of receiving and handling daily 20,000 cattle 20,000 sheep, and 120,000 hogs.

The Sifan Thibetans' form of ancestor worship is one that appeals to our sense of the ludicrous more than it does to our sense of solemnity. Twice a year they dig up the bones of their ancestors and reverently scrub them. These bones are the object of great veneration, and are seized upon by creditors or enemies, leaving the descendants shorn of honor till they be recovered. The larger the bonery the greater the social status of the descendant. How fortunate it is for us that the honor of our lineage cannot be snatched from us, by our creditors, in the bones of our ancestors.

In Prague there exists a goose "bourse," where yearly 3,000,000 geese change hands. Its most active time lasts from the middle of September till the first days of November. During this time immense flocks of geese are driven into the suburbs, especially from the districts lying on the left bank of the Weischer. As the geese are driven in from long distances they are "shod;" that is to say, walked repeatedly over patches of tar mixed with fine sand. This forms a hard crust on the feet of the geese, and they are able to cover immense distances without fatigue.

In Hungary they fish in the winter as well as in the summer. The fisherman cuts holes in the ice, puts up little frames, to which his fish lines are fastened, builds a haystack in the centre to sit upon, and waits for the fish to catch themselves, when a little bell that is fixed on each frame rings. A shellfish of the Mediterranean has the power of spinning a viscid silk, which, in Sicily, is made into a very handsome fabric. The silk is spun by the shellfish for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks. This material is gathered at low tide, washed in soap and water, dried, straightened, and carded.

Eye Complaints at Sea.

One of the military journals in France calls attention to the fact that, owing to the intensity of the electric light used on board men-of-war, the men are frequently affected with eye complaints which in some cases have led to total blindness. According to observation, it would seem that eyes in which the iris is not heavily charged with pigments, that is to say, gray and blue eyes, are more likely to be thus injuriously affected. These eye troubles are referred to two causes, namely, the intensity of the light and the action of the ultra violet rays. Oculists have recommended the interposition between the eye and any powerful light of a transparent substance which will intercept the ultra violet rays, such as, for instance, uranium glass, which is yellow. The French naval authorities supply dark blue glasses for the use of those who have to do with searchlights, etc., and the cases in which injury has been caused to the eyes were those of men who had neglected to use these glasses, which, however, are stated not to afford any protection against the ultra violet rays.

THEY HAVE PROSPERED.

WHAT THE PLATE COLLECTION CENSUS PROVES.

Contributions For the Advancemet of Religion and Morality Have Greatly Increased Since the Advent of "McKinley and Prosperity."

The results of the plate collection census instituted by the American Protective Tariff League show the extent to which the cause of religion and morality has shared in the great increase of prosperity which came to the people of the United States directly following the election in 1896 of William McKinley as President of the United States. This unique and interesting collection of statistics is valuable, instructive and gratifying. It proves beyond question that a gain in the material welfare of a country carries with it a gain in the spiritual welfare of its people. It proves that it is not true, as some enemies of protection have claimed, that the interests of the Christian religion are best promoted by poverty, want, deprivation and suffering. It proves the contrary, and every person ought to be glad of what it proves.

In the limited time allotted for the collection of these church statistics it is not surprising that no larger number than 123 reports were received from twenty-four States and Territories in answer to the Tariff League's inquiry as to the difference in the plate collections during the Wilson tariff year of 1895 and the Dingley tariff year of 1899. The surprise is rather that so many as 123 church organizations consented to make known the facts regarding the amounts realized from plate collections.

From the returns received, embracing eleven different religious denominations, it appears that there was during the Dingley tariff year of 1899 a marked and substantial increase in the sums of money deposited on the plates and in the contribution boxes as contrasted with the 1895 low tariff period of poverty and depression. The increase for 1899 amounted to 29.58 per cent. A very creditable showing for "McKinley and prosperity" in the churches, is it not?

The largest number of reports came from Ohio, where the increase was 86.95 per cent. In but four States out of the twenty-four reporting was a decrease shown—in one case of 25 per cent., in another 8 per cent., in another 4 per cent., and in the fourth 2½ per cent. It would be unfair to name these States, as in each case the number of churches reporting was small, and it is certain that returns from a larger number would have produced a very different showing. The denominations reporting the largest gains were the Reformed, Christian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, United Brethren and Presbyterian, in the order named.

There Should Be But One Result.

The Republican party relies on the good sense of the people to continue in power an administration which has won for itself the heartiest commendations at home and abroad. Never in the history of its progress has the United States stood among the nations of the earth where it stands today. Never in the history of its development has this country seen such a period of prosperity as prevails today. But these are the conditions Mr. Bryan and his following would change, for the better, as they claim. They tell the artisan, the mechanic and the day laborer how much improved conditions would be under a Popocratic-Free - Silver - Republican-Free-Trade-Anti-Expansion-etc., rule, but the man who toils hard for his daily bread is slow to take advantage of the proffered service. He knows that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; that his home has never known so many luxuries as he finds in it to-day; and his good sense tells him that he cannot afford to give up a sure thing for chimeras and pretty theories. Watch him as he goes to the polls next fall and see how he casts his ballot. If he really loves his wife, his children, his home, and his country there can scarcely be but one result.—McCook (Neb.) Republican.

A Benefit to the Human Race.

The effect of protection is merely to limit the area of competition to a people subject to the same laws and governed by the same aspirations. But, as the creation of the greatest steel and iron industry in the world and the tremendous success of other manufactures witness, the imposition of heavy protective duties has not worked to stifle competition in this country. On the contrary, it has enormously stimulated it, and while primarily benefiting Americans the protective tariff has incidentally conferred a benefit upon the entire human race, or at least that part of it which is influenced by the decreased prices due to improved processes of manufacture and the consequent expansion of production.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Real, Sound, Permanent.

Kansas City is said to be very proud of the fact that more buildings were erected within the limits of that city during the year just ended than during any other twelve months since 1890, when the "boom" was at its height. Even "booms" have to take second place when it comes to comparison with the results of a national protective tariff policy. Under the prosperity which a protective tariff inevitably brings to a country the value of property increases to the top notch without any "boomers," and, what is even better, the values are real and sound and permanent.

Smoke Tells.

Consul Warner, at Leipzig, Germany, reports to the State Department that a number of Saxony textile manufacturers declare that they cannot sell their goods in this country with the present competition here unless they remove their plants to Uncle Sam's domain. Smoke always tells where there is fire.—St. Louis Dry-goodsman.

An Apostate.

First Populist—"Old man Winds says last year was one of the most prosperous he ever had."

Second Populist—"He does? The old hypocrite! And only a year ago he was pertendin' ter have the interests of the people ter heart!"—Puck.

PAPER, PULP AND TARIFF.

Doubtful Wisdom of the Policy of Removing Protective Duties.

In moving for the removal of all tariff duties from paper and paper pulp imported into the United States, as a means of destroying the so-called monopoly in the domestic production of paper, certain claims are advanced by the publishers which, if based on a correct knowledge of all the facts and conditions, would seem to be unanswerable arguments in favor of the proposed change of tariff schedules. But it does not appear on careful examination that these claims are supported by the facts and the conditions. It does not, for example, appear that the placing of paper and pulp on the free list would have the desired effect, that of cheapening the price of the product, for the very obvious reason that the price of newspaper is now cheaper in the United States than in any other country. In fact, the advance has been greater in paper prices in Europe than in this country.

The paper on which newspapers are printed is dutiable in the Dingley tariff at three-tenths of a cent per pound, or about fifteen per cent. of the present price of paper. This is a much lower rate of duty than that which is imposed on almost all other lines of manufactures. On wood pulp the current rate of duty amounts to about seventeen per cent. of the normal value of the pulp. Not an exorbitant rate on either paper or pulp, it must be conceded. The tariff on newspaper is now practically the same as it has been for the past twenty or twenty-five years. It is practically the same as it was under the Wilson law of 1894.

In view of all these facts and conditions, it is not easy to see just how the manufacturers of paper are unreasonably protected under the Dingley law, nor is it any easier to see the wisdom of depriving of the advantages of protection a giant industry which has grown up as the result of protection, and which has demonstrated in a notable degree the advantage of the protective policy in constantly lowering the cost of the product to the consumer. Such, as a matter of indisputable fact, is the history of paper making in the United States as regards the steady cheapening of prices.

What Will They Do?

Word comes from New York that Colonel W. J. Bryan will in all probability be the Democratic Presidential nominee. His recent visit there seems to have settled the matter. Four years or so ago, when he visited the metropolis—in 1896—his presence sent a shiver through the financial centers. Prices were affected in the exchanges as if a great disaster or a colossal failure had taken place. It was the only case on record where an individual visiting New York caused general demoralization in the markets. But it is different now. His visit there a few days ago did not have the slightest effect in the exchanges. On the whole, they were glad to see him, and will probably be much more so after he is nominated. They are, perhaps, fully aware of what is in store for him after he gets on the track and more. They have an idea that the Gold Democratic press will desert him as it did before, so they really have nothing to fear. If they don't desert him what an awful dish of crow some of them will have to eat. And if he should be nominated on a silver platform with a gold basis, what an immense amount of crow he will have to swallow. No matter how it is fixed up, crow threatens to be a fashionable dish in this country in November next. Crows are usually in a very good condition during that month, and when properly cooked they are not such infernal bad eating.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Because.

A commercial paper says: "Traveling men are being received with open arms everywhere. There is no haggling about prices or terms. All they have to do is to show their goods, which must be of better quality than heretofore, guarantee prompt delivery, and they are sure of liberal orders." In spite of the trusts, therefore, the traveling men seem not to be left out of the good times. Under the protective tariff the business of the country is increasing at such a rapid rate that it will be impossible for as many traveling men to be thrown out of employment by the consolidation of different industrial concerns as there will be demand for because of the establishment of new industries and because of the growth and increased trade of all the business enterprises of the country.

They Will Learn.

The industrial growth of the South is puzzling to those statesmen who have always opposed the national policies which have made this growth possible. In time the people in Dixie will learn to appreciate the principles upon which their industrial prosperity is to rest.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Bear Is a Peroxide Blonde.

It isn't the fault of one of the most respected guests of Moor Park, Los Angeles, Cal., if, as is suspected, his hair has been shamelessly dyed. He is only a bear and could not protest. Nobody knows how much the ambitious park commissioners paid to add a grizzly to the park menageries. The commissioners were inclined to be extravagant for once, because they had long wanted a grizzly, and grizzlies are hard to get. What many persons claim to know quite definitely, however, is that this bear is not a grizzly. As the story goes, this animal was once a common black bear, or "buzzard," a worthless, cowardly, ill-esteemed scavenger that, according to the hunter who captured him, had not the right to live. So he tried to get up a fight between the bear and the dog. As this was interfered with, the hunter permitted a flippant minded barber who claimed to have effectual hair dyes to try his hand at the bear. Well fortified with whisky, the barber undertook to "bleach" the bear. The result was wonderful. From a greasy black he was transformed to a reddish brown. Before the color had been tampered with the bear's owner sold to the Los Angeles park commissioners the only "blondined" bear in the world.—New York World.

NO FOREIGN ALLIANCE

President McKinley's Speech at Annual Dinner of the Ohio Society.

HIS REMARKS ON IMPERIALISM.

President McKinley the Honored Guest of the Ohio Society—He Declares That We Are Neither in Alliance Nor Antagonism With Any Foreign Power—The Other Speakers.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley, arrived in this city Saturday to attend the annual dinner of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria. The distinguished guest, in a carefully prepared speech, said that there would be no imperialism, because the people were opposed to it; reaffirmed his adherence to the gold standard, announced that there would be no entangling alliance, and pronounced in favor of following out the consequences of the war with Spain.

Mr. M. J. Southard, president of the society, introduced President McKinley with an appropriate speech. It was several minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to allow the President to begin his speech. When finally quiet was resumed President McKinley spoke, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen—I appreciate your welcome and thank you for this renewed expression of your good will. There is a bond of close fellowship which unites Ohio people. Whithersoever they journey or wherever they dwell, they cherish the tenderest sentiment for their mother State, and she in turn never fails of affectionate interest in her widely scattered children.

"We will soon have legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard with which we measure our exchanges, and we have the open door in the far East through which to market our products.

"We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign Power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all.

"We buy from them all and sell to them all; and our sales exceeded our purchases in the last two years by over one billion dollars. Markets have been increased and mortgages have been reduced. Interest has fallen and wages have advanced. The public debt is decreasing. The country is well to do. Its people for the most part are happy and contented. They have good times, and are on good terms with the nations of the world.

"After thirty-three years of unbroken peace came an unavoidable war. Happily, the conclusion was quickly reached, without a suspicion of unworthy motives or practice on the part of us and with fadeless honor to our arms. I cannot forget the quick response of the people to the country's need and the quarter of a million men who freely offered their lives to their country's service. It was an impressive spectacle of national strength. It demonstrated our mighty reserve power and taught us that large standing armies are unnecessary when every citizen is a 'minute man' ready to join the ranks for national defence.

"Out of these recent events have come to the United States grave trials and responsibilities. As it was the nation's war, so are its results the nation's problems. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to dodge. It is too earnest for repose. No phrase or catchword can conceal the sacred obligation it involves. No use of epithets, no aspersion of motive by those who differ will contribute to that sober judgment so essential to right conclusions.

"No political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its solemn engagements. It is the people's question and will be until its determination is written out in their enlightened verdict.

"We must choose between manly doing and base desertion. It will never be the latter. It must be soberly settled in justice and good conscience, and it will be. Righteousness which exalteth a nation must control in its solution.

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear it are against it. Those who have faith in the Republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them irresolute and faithless, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better condition and larger liberty those distant people who have through the issus of battle become our wards.

"The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend.

"Gentlemen, we have the new care and cannot shift it. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isolation, let us bravely and hopefully and forever continue the march of faithful service and falter not until the work is done.

"It is not possible that seventy-five millions of American freemen are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions. The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden. May God give us strength to bear the one and wisdom so to embrace the other as to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Governor Nash, of Ohio, followed the President, and spoke on "The Governors of Ohio." Speeches were also made by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, former Governor Campbell of Ohio, and Governor Roosevelt.

President McKinley and his party returned to Washington after a pleasant Sunday in the metropolis.

RUBBER PROSPECTORS KILLED.

Party of Kansans Massacred by Indians in South America.

FORT SCOTT, Kan. (Special). — Frank Greenfield, of Mapleton, Kan., who last fall came home from South America and obtained the co-operation of the Government in a relief expedition to search for a party of rubber prospectors that was sent from Kansas City to the interior of Brazil in February, 1898, has notified his parents, from Cuguba, Brazil, in a letter just received, that the entire party was massacred by Silnis Indians far up the Xinga River.

There were five or six men in the party. It was in charge of M. E. Kirk, a civil engineer, of Kansas City, and consisted of Alfred Greenfield, of Mapleton, Kan.; two men named Williamson and Browny, of Ohio, and one or two unknown men. The Brazilian Government assisted in the search.

Representative Epes Dead.

Representative Sydney Epes, of Virginia, who was operated on for appendicitis, died in Garfield Hospital at Washington. Mr. Epes was born in 1865, was a journalist by profession and had served in the Fifty-fifth Congress until unseated by the Republicans and in the present Congress. He was a Democrat.

Suggestion of Industrial Commission.

In its preliminary report to Congress the Industrial Commission recommended that trusts be required to make public full details of their business "necessary for safe and intelligent investment."

Utah Instructs For Bryan.

The Democratic State Convention of Utah, which met at Salt Lake City, elected as delegates to the National Convention J. L. Rawlins, G. W. Thatcher, A. J. Weber, A. H. Tarbet, R. C. Chambers and W. F. Knot. Mrs. J. M. Cohn was selected as one of the alternates. The delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for William Jennings Bryan for President.

Loubet Gets First Lafayette Dollar.

Robert J. Thompson, special Commissioner on behalf of President McKinley has presented to President Loubet, of France, the first Lafayette dollar that was struck from the mint.

BRITAIN'S WAR BUDGET

The Cost of African Operations is Estimated at $300,000,000.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Wins Support of Opposition, But the Irish Attack the Budget.

LONDON (By Cable).—Great Britain has served notice to the world that all of her great wealth will support the war she is waging. After a short debate Monday the House of Commons adopted the Government budget providing for war expenditures of $300,000,000.

The House of Commons was crowded and the public galleries were thronged in anticipation of the budget statement.

The return of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, introducing the budget, shows that an expenditure of $770,410,000 has to be provided for in the budget of 1900-1901. The same statement shows that the exchequer account of 1899-1900 would have given a surplus of upward of $25,000,000, but that the supplementary war estimates of $115,000,000, makes the expenditure exceed the revenue by $88,850,000.

Dealing with the war expenditures, he said the Government had made the best calculations as to the amount it ought to ask from Parliament, with the view of a successful prosecution of the war. He estimated the total war expenditure at $300,000,000.

The proposals provide increased taxes on articles of consumption in England, and declare that $215,000,000 must be raised by new taxes. A loan of about $175,000,000 is part of the proposals.

Explaining the proposed loan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he hoped to place the issue in such a way as not only to insure profit for a few great and wealthy persons, but to bring the whole public in the war loan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after laying the figures before the House, pointed out that the country had to face a total estimated war expenditure, in consequence of war, of no less than six times as much as had been estimated in October last. He explained the various reasons which led to the early introduction of the budget, including "a desire to afford both our adversaries and foreign critics proof of earnestness in the work in which we are engaged."

At the conclusion of the Chancellor's statement, the leader of the opposition complimented him and promised support in the plans to defray the expenses of the Boer war. There was some protest from the Irish Commoners, but this was defeated. Mr. John Redmond denounced the budget as "iniquitous," designed to uphold an "iniquitous war."

Mobilization of a British Fleet.

LONDON (By Cable).—The mobilization of a powerful fleet began Monday evening at Torbay. Fifteen battle ships arrived.

SPLIT TRAIN CAUSES A WRECK

Twenty Men Injured in a Collision on the Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO (Special).—Twenty men were injured in a collision between two freight trains of the Illinois Central Railroad at Junction "C," a side station near Broadview, Ill. Two of the injured may die.

The collision was the result of the breaking of a coupling-pin in the middle of one of the trains, which was running about a mile ahead of the other. The rear section of the broken train ran back toward the train behind, and before anything could be done to avoid it the trains met. Two cars were burned, one of them a day coach, in which were thirty stockmen.

Passenger Cars Tumble.

HUNTINGDON, Penn. (Special).—There was an accident to the early morning passenger train on the East Broad Top Railroad at Martins Meadow. The conductor, George W. Briggs, and Mine Superintendent Frank Lyon and Grant Schmittle were probably fatally hurt. A dozen other passengers were seriously hurt.

Two Killed and Forty Injured in a Wreck.

BRAZIL, Ind. (Special).—Two miners were killed and forty injured in a collision between a train conveying the men from the mines to their home in this city and a freight train. There were 300 men on the wrecked work train.

KRUGER SAYS FIGHT ON.

An Address to the Army Sent After His Conference With Steyn.

LONDON (By Cable).—The conference between Presidents Kruger and Steyn and the General commanding the Boers in northern Natal was hurriedly arranged when the news of General Cronje's surrender was received.

President Kruger telegraphed a fervid religious appeal to the Boer troops, which all officers and men were ordered to read. He urged the burghers to stand fast and strive for victory in the name of the Lord. He told them that unless they had faith in God cowardice would ensue and their position would be hopeless the moment they turned their backs to the enemy. Past victories, he said, showed that the Lord was on their side. The President of the Transvaal urged the men not to bring destruction on their progeny by failing back.

A high official in Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, informed a Boer correspondent that if the Free Staters now confronting Lord Roberts are repulsed they will retire toward the Transvaal, and that the united brethren of the two republics will maintain the struggle to the last.

MARRIED FORTY WOMEN.

Chicago Bigamist Sent to the Penitentiary For an Indefinite Term.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—Forty women scattered in about as many States were led to the altar by Wilfred Orton, who has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for an indefinite period by Judge Barker.

Orton was arrested upon four charges of bigamy preferred by as many women, all of whom he had married under the name of Walter L. Farnsworth. Orton married several women under the name of Walter L. Bradford, and at one time cut quite a figure in Baltimore society.

He candidly admitted that he had married so many women that he was prepared to let the plaintiffs fix the number; four or forty was all the same to him—the more the merrier.

Died at the Age of 100 Years.

Rufus Miller, colored, died in Port Jervis, N. J., aged 100 years. For thirty years he was engaged in landscape gardening. His hair was only slightly gray, his teeth were perfect and his eyesight was good.

Insane Prisoner Kills Two Men.

Sheriff Cooley, of Chilton County, Ala., was struck on the head and fatally wounded by an insane prisoner named Campbell, in the Clinton Jail a few days ago. Campbell also killed Dan Jenkins, colored, who had been placed to watch him.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

John Westervelt, his wife, and six-year-old daughter were burned to death in the destruction by fire of their home, on Chaffins Bluff, Va. A twelve-year-old son was the only member of the family who escaped.

Cycling Notes.

It is time to give the wheel a thorough cleaning for spring riding.

The coming season will show a return to the use of the small sprocket wheel.

It was said recently on excellent authority that in the past twelve years 10,000,000 bicycles have been manufactured in the United States.

The makers of coaster brakes are now said to be working on the problem of changing them so that the bicycle may be trundled backward. This is a needed improvement.

The roads in India may be classed as fair weather roads, and while wheelmen can get over them easily in the dry season there are few roads that can be used for cycling during the monsoon rains.

OCCUPYING SOUTH LUZON.

Bates's Expedition Drives the Insurgents to the Mountains.

FILIPINOS WIDELY SCATTERED.

Lieutenant Gallcher Killed in a Fight at Libmanan—120 Filipinos Killed—Capital of South Camarines Province Occupied—Southern Ports Will Soon Be Opened—Two Towns Occupied.

MANILA (By Cable).—News has been received of the expedition commanded by General Bates, consisting of the Fortieth and Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry and Kenley's Battery, which sailed for the province of South Camrines on February 15.

The expedition arrived in San Miguel Bay on February 19. Colonel Godwin, with a battalion of the Forty-fifth Regiment, disembarked, under the direction of Commander Gheen, of the gunboat Marietta, on the southwest side of the bay and occupied the road to Nueva Caceres. He marched to Libmanan, northwest of Nueva Caceres, and demanded the surrender of the town, which was refused. The Americans then attacked the rebels, killing 120 of them. The American loss was one officer, Lieutenant John B. Gallcher, killed, eight men wounded. Two of the Americans were wounded by bolomen.

A second column, consisting of two battalions under Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, disembarked under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander Irwin on the southeast side of the bay and occupied the main highway of South Camarines, meeting with only slight opposition.

Meanwhile the vessel conveying Colonel Bell and three companies of the Forty-fifth Regiment grounded at the mouth of the Bicol River, on which Nueva Caceres is situated.

General Bates took three battalions to attack Nueva Caceres. When he arrived at the town he found the gunboat Paragua, Colonel Bell and a company of the Forty-fifth Regiment in possession of the place. The enemy were fleeing to the mountains.

On February 24 Colonel Dorst, with six companies of the Forty-fifth Regiment started on a reconnoitring and flanking expedition, which will occupy an indefinite time. The other columns will be occupied for some time in scouring the hills in search of the rebels.

The expedition was delayed by the low tides. The vessels frequently ran aground on the mud. When the troops went ashore they were compelled to swim, it being impossible for the vessels to find a place where the men could be landed dry shod.

The ports of South Camarines will soon be opened to commerce. It is impossible for the rebels to offer any organized opposition to the Americans.

A PHILIPPINE BILL.

Senate Measure Providing For Control After the Insurrection Ends.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate Committee on the Philippines decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.) for control of the Philippines.

The bill provides that when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall have been suppressed, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Islands shall

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

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Surprised, Fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

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Moses Weisel,

54 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C,
TERM CASH.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2.45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk "	"	4.25, p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9.30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	"	11.00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11.40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton "	"	12.40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven "	"	4.45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	"	6.00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton "	"	7.00, p. m.

Trains stop at all Intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon. For Conjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

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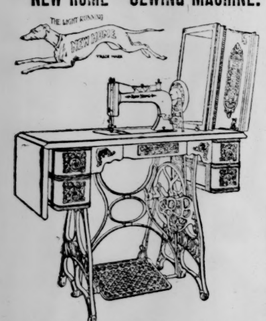

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Winston, N. C., Jan 3d, 1900.

To the Republicans of North Carolina:

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates from the State at large to the Republican National Convention and to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Officers and the re-organization of the Committee.

Each county is entitled to twice the number of delegates as it has members in the House of Representatives.

The plan of organization of the party should be strictly complied with in calling and holding the Conventions and electing delegates.

By order of the State Executive Committee at Greensboro, on January 2d, 1900.

A. E HOLTON, Chairman,
Republican State Ex. Com.
W. S. HYAMS, Secretary.

FIRM BASIS OF A PROTECTED MARKET.

The United States by the growth of its foreign trade has passed completely from the ranks of the debtor to those of the creditor nations. And this in the face of the Free Trade theorists who predicted that so long as this country maintained the Protective system it would never build up a foreign trade, and would always remain a debtor. Our agricultural exports will rise or fall with the seasons in other parts of the world, and as other nations are able or unable to raise their own food. This is inevitable, and no legislation can anticipate or remedy these fluctuations. But legislation can assist and has assisted manufacturing industry by preserving for it the home market and encouraging it from that firm foundation to seek foreign markets for its surplus products. Our exports of manufactures are expected to reach $400,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, as against $380,000,000 for the calendar year 1899. With the firm basis of a Protected home market American manufacturers are reaching out all over the world, and already the total of our foreign trade is only a little behind Great Britain's and is gaining by leaps and bounds.

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

It has grown to be almost proverbial that a Presidential year is a bad year for business. In fact this has often been presented as a reason for lengthening the Presidential term. The year 1900, however, bids fair to discount the proverbial claim Wherever statistics are gathered together the fact appears that the year 1900 has started out with better business than did 1898 or 1899, wonderful as was the showing made by each of those years. Every sign points to a bigger volume of business for the country than ever before. Business men feel reasonably sure that the country will not consent to go back to the starvation days of Democratic Tariff Reform: they feel reasonably sure of the continuance of our present policy of giving Protection to American industries. Therefore they have the confidence to go ahead. With Protection as the established policy of the country, with no possible danger of its downfall, Presidential years, as well as all other years, will be years of natinnal prosperity.

MAKING REPUBLICAN VOTES.

Some of the Democratic papers which were howling two or three years ago that the dollar was going up and all commodities going down are now shrieking that the dollar is declining and everything else is increasing. They do not seem to understand that it is the prosperity that has made the change, and the Republican party is responsible for the prosperity. Whenever times are good the prices of labor and all sorts of merchandise go up. This is what is taking place now. If the Democratic howlers were wise they would keep silent. By their outcries they are calling attention to a state of things which will make lots of Republican votes.

The Louisville Courier Journal prints an interview with Senator Blackburn in which he favors a modification of the Goebel law on the ground that "it cost the Democratic State ticket 20,000 votes at the late election and never brought a single vote to the support of the ticket." He would not repeal it because it overthrows popular government, but because it cost the Democratic party votes without bringing the advantages expected from it.

The records of the Secretary of State disclosed the information that during the months of January and February charters were granted to fifteen new cotton mill companies in this State, with an aggregate of several million dollars. These do not include several companies formed this year so far and not yet chartered, nor the large sums expended in enlarging and improving old mills.

The 24th Annual Convention of the Young Mens' Christian Association of North Carolina will be held **at Greensboro on April 5th to 8th.**

SALE OF MACHINERY ABROAD.

Last week a steamship took on at Philadelphia a load of nearly 6,000 tons of agricultural machinery, chiefly mowers and reapers, from factories in Chicago. The cargo will be landed at Novorossisk, on the Black Sea, and be distributed from that point throughout Siberia and Russia. A shipment of such machinery to Vladivostock was made recently. Altho the cost of important parts of agricultural machines has increased more than 100 per cent. in the last twelve months, the exports so far this year are 30 per cent. in excess of those in the corresponding period of 1899.

There are eighty-five savings, State and private banks in North Carolina. The returns at the Corporation Commission show that twenty new State banks have been organized during the past year, which is very near one-fourth of the entire number. Of the State banks there are fifty-three; twenty-three private banks, and nine savings banks, making a total of eighty-five.

Everything the Democratic party indorses comes to naught. It indorsed the Filipinos and they were scattered to the four winds It expressed sympathy for the Boers and lo! Roberts gets Cronje in a hole and Ladysmith is relieved Now it is talking of indorsing the Declaration of Independence. Let us hope for the best.

Senator Pritchard made an able speech at Lynn, Mass., on Monday.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tell. how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not ture over in bed alone After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

Take Warning.

Should the proposed Constitutional Amendments be adopted it is declared by the ablest lawyers in the Union that the 5th section will be declared unconstitutional, and that the other sections will stand. The result will be to disfranchise *every illiterate white man* along with the colored, thus destroying manhood suffrage in this state. Especially so will it be with the country people, for the towns and cities now have nine months school in the year for both white and colored and there is scarcely a boy sixteen years old, white or black, in these towns but who boasts of his education in Latin and higher mathamatics, acquired in the Graded School system, while the poor farmer boy toils without an opportunity for an education in even the primary branches.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Mch. 9, 1900.

President McKinley's signature is all that is needed now to make the Finance bill a law, the Senate and House having this week passed the bill as reported from the Conference Committee. The promptness in passing this bill, which makes our money as good as the world's best, and which will prove to the world when the 2 per cent. bonds, which it provides for issuing in exchange for the 3, 4 and 5 per cent. bonds now outstanding, are issued that the credit of the United States is higher than that of any other nation on earth. This is another creditable accomplishment to be added to the long list of those achieved by the Republican party.

The Senate is still considering the Porto Rico bill, and the Democrats are still engaged in circulating false stories in their effort to make it appear that there is a lack of agreement between President McKinley and the Republicans in Congress. There is no gag law in the Republican party. When measures are under consideration in Congress, individuals never hesitate to express their opinions, but in the end, the opinion of the majority is always accepted. So it is with the Porto Rico bill. It may be amended to meet the opinions of the majority of the Republicans, but that it will pass and be signed by the President is as certain as that day follows night. Neither it, nor any other measure that will come before Congress, can be successfully used by the Democrats to create a split in the the Republican party, no matter how many misrepresentations are made. The rights of the Porto Ricans as well as of our own people are perfectly safe in the hands of the Republicans in Congress and President McKinley.

Representative Gamble, of South Dakota, who is a candidate for the Senate, said of the outlook in his State: "The State has been solidly Republican in the last two elections, and it seems as though, with the exercise of good judgment, the Republican majority ought to be large next fall. The Democrats have some advantage in the legislature in the apportionment, but the last legislature was Republican almost two to one. Ex-Governor Altgold, Gov Lind, of Minn., and Mr. Bryan are going into the State soon to talk politics, but I do not expect that the Republicans will begin stumping just yet. We are going to try to build up a good organization and to prepare for an aggressive campaign."

The Senate Naval Committee has reported a bill providing for a government cable across the Pacific from San Francisco to the Philippines, via Hawaii, and the House Committee on Commerce has reported the Sherman Pacific Cable bill, which provides that the government shall contract with the cable company, which is authorized to lay the cable, to pay $300,000 annually for twenty years, which amount shall pay for all the government messages sent over the cable.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, made a notable speech in favor of the bill giving the President power to act in his discretion in regulating affairs in the Philippines. Of the bill Mr. Lodge said: "This bill is simple but all-sufficient. It makes no declarations and offers no promises as to a future we cannot yet predict. It meets the need of the present and stops there. The President, under the military power, which still controls and must for some time control the islands, could do all that this bill provides. But it is well that he should have the direct authorization of Congress. To undertake any further or more far-reaching legislation at this time would be, in my judgment, a great mistake. But I believe it to be of great importance to define our position, so that it may be perfectly understood by the inhabitants of the Philippines, as well as by our own people."

An Unjust Requirement.

The new election law gives the registrars the power to require every applicant for registration to prove his age by two electors A white man 50 years of age would find it exceedingly difficult to make this proof when the mother is not allowed to be a witness, as would also the old plantation slave, while the young negro of 25 years of age and under could easily procure such testimony. And here the temptation on the registrar to sin is too strong for weak humanity to resist. Men's minds are inflamed in all excited political contests. Should a white man 60 years of age not agree with a partisan registrar, he could be disfranchised by such registrar, even though his gray hairs are stronger evidence that he is 21 years of age than all the human testimony in the world.

Gray hairs and wrinkles, the evidence of age which nature's unerring hand has placed upon the old head, are not electors, and therefore this old, trembling applicant, should he be a Populists or a Republican, will stand before such a registrar as a sheep before his shearer, while the young negro will be able to meet the demands of this registrar by two electors who were present at his birth. There are thousands of white men in North Carolina who were not born in the State, or who, though born in the State, are 40 years of age and upward, would be unable to comply with this demand of the registrar. Let each white man in the State over 40 years apply this law to his own case and he will see how unjust it becomes

A "Growlery."

"Please don't go in there. That's the growlery, and it's occupied." It was a young West Philadelphia matron who made the remark as she was showing a friend through her new home.

"The growlery!" repeated the other. "What's that? Not where you rush the growler, I hope?"

This was said in a jocular spirit, and the visitor was rather staggered by the reply.

"That's it exactly; where we rush the growler, although perhaps not in the way you fancy. You see, my husband is an occasional sufferer from indigestion, which doesn't improve his temper, and there are also times when my own temper—I tell you this in confidence—is not of the best. Well, when we moved out here and had more rooms in the house than we actually needed I hit upon the plan of setting aside one as a place of solitary retirement, where we could go and be alone when either of us felt our temper getting the best of us. I have called it the growlery because we can lock ourselves in there and growl to our hearts' content until we have quite recovered. We both avail ourselves of it, and I think it's a very good idea. George is in there now, and I wouldn't disturb him for the world."—Philadelphia Record.

Frances Willard's Empty Purse.

It was characteristic of the late Frances Willard that she never had any money. Miss Gordon attended to her finances, and it was found on the whole best to leave Miss Willard's purse empty, because if she started out in the morning with a full pocket-book she came back penniless in the evening. One night she told in her inimitable way of having gone to Chicago and reached Rest Cottage again on the capital of a postage stamp. At the station she turned her pockets out, but not a bit of change was to be found. She had forgotten all about it. "What am I to do about it?" she asked the agent perplexedly. "Anna is out, I think, and I haven't a cent of money."

"I'll give you a ticket, Miss Willard," said the clerk.

"When I got into the bus I remembered again," she said, "and told the driver, "I think I'll have to walk, for I haven't any money." "Oh, that's all right, Miss Willard," said the driver. And so all day, greatly to her amusement, she went on getting in debt to the railroads, cabmen and restaurants. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

He Did; a Cut.

In a rural community in one of the middle states dwelt a man who made a vow in 1856 that he would wear his hair and beard untrimmed until John C. Fremont should be elected president of the United States.

He kept that vow for 40 years, at the end of which time he had nearly a half bushel of hair on his head and face. Then, coming to the conclusion, toward which his mind had been gradually working for a long time, that General Fremont's death in the interval had practically absolved him from his vow, he decided to have his hair cut and his beard shaved off clean. On his next visit to the county seat he went to a barber shop and was soon relieved of the hirsute burden he had carried for four decades.

"How much?" he asked.

"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar!" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion.

Bismark'l Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendious energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and they success they bring use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Alex. Wadsworths drug store.

Our Neighboring Towns

MANTEO:—There are a number of our people on the sick list.....Our fishermen are doing fairly well and feel encouraged.....Quite a number of our people made business trips to Elizabeth City during the past week. ....Miss Lennie Etheridge, who, when a small girl went to the Oxford Orphan Asylum and being there for a number of years, is here on a visit to her old home.....Mrs. Charles Etheridge died very suddenly on the 3d inst. She was an estimable lady.

EDENTON:—Joe Darden, son of our townsman O. H. Darden, had his right hand badly mashed while working at the N & S. R. R. depot last Friday. Dr. Richard Dillard dressed the wound.....Mr. J. R. Griffin has severed his connection with the F. W. White Grocery Co., and will establish a real estate and rental agency here.....Mrs. Nellie Sharp, of Harrellsville, is visiting relatives here. ....The political pot is beginning to bubble. The Democrats lead off with a county convention here on the 29th inst.....Mr. Owens, of Elizabeth City has moved to Edenton. His family occupy a residence on Magnolia street.....The steamer Olive, after being thoroughly overhauled and improved is again on the route between Edenton and Franklin, Va.....Last Sunday was a beautiful day and services at all the churches was well attended....Our court room willsoon present a very attractive appearance. It has been thoroughly renovated, painted and a raised floor put in and nice comfortable seats provided....Miss Lelia Phillips, of Tarboro, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wood at their Fishery Home, "Sandy Point."....The Baptist people gave quite an unique entertainment last night at Rea's Opera House, called "Sock Party."

HERTFORD:—The Second Annual District Convention of the Womens' Christian Temperance Union is being held in the Methodist Church at this place this week-....Rev. J. A. Hornaday preached a special sermon to the Perquimans Masonic Lodge on Sunday morning. It was both pertinent and able. The members attended in a body.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve life of them; also old running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box Cure guaranteed. Sold by Wadsworth, druggist.

Men as Created.

The glittering generalities of Thomas Jefferson that all men are created equal and that the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness is inalienable, have been the texts for many injurious instructions. They are rhetorical flourishes, meaningless to the gentleman on the scaffold and in Sing Sing, who pursued the fleeting phantom of happiness with the jimmy of the burglar and the dagger of the assassin. Men are not created equal physically, morally or intellectually, nor in aptitude, opportunity nor condition. It is perhaps accurate to say of the 1,500,000,000 inhabitants of the earth no two are created equal. Nature is incapable of uniformity and detests equality as much as she abhors a vacuum. One is made to honor, another to dishonor, as one star differeth from another star in glory.—John J. Ingalls.

The Figure Dickens Cut.

Satirists are not able to perceive their own absurdities. That is a well known failing and as old as the hills. The first great English writer to come over here and create a furore was Charles Dickens, and certainly no man ever lived who had a sharper eye for the grotesque in personal appearance, especially in dress. According to all accounts, his make up was something appalling. My old uncle saw him in New Orleans and used to swear he looked more like a caricature than a human being. He curled his beard, used corsets, sported red waistcoats with lavender pantaloons, carried two watches with gold chains around his neck and wore rings outside his gloves! Just think of it!

A Happy Thought.

The spontaneous and happy wit of the late Isaac H. Bromley, for many years a writer of New York Tribune leaders, is recalled by the example below:

One day in The Tribune office the veteran journalist Charles T. Congdon was talking of the delightful reading he had found in Bayle's Dictionary and remarked that if he were ever in jail he would be quite contented with that book.

"Of course you would," said Bromley. "If you had Bayle, you could get out."

Getting Out of a Corner.

"What a beautiful lounge!"

"Yes. That's a birthday present from my husband. He always gives me a present that costs him as many dollars as I am years old."

"That's nice of him. It reconciles one to growing old. By the way, I have a lounge at home like that, but not nearly as fine, and we paid $38 for it."

"Is that all? This—this didn't cost nearly as much as that."—Chicago Tribune.

The Shell Fish Commission.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Shellfish Commission has been prepared for the first time in five years by Chief Clerk Deumark of the State Treasury Department.

From March 12, 1895, to February 20, 1900, the receipts have been $28,890.21, while the disbursements during that time have been $24,145.63, leaving a balance of $3,120.25.

The following are the amounts received from the counties that have contributed to the commission since 1895:

Carteret	$7,493 54
Hyde	5,452 04
Craven	5,331 24
Currituck	5,112 08
Dare	4,031 95
Beaufort	716 56
Pasquotank	712 91
Pamlico	79 00

Since 1895, $8,741.04 has been spent on the Lily. Over half of that sum was expended last year in practically rebuilding the craft. The chief inspectors have drawn $3,246 since 1895, and the deputy inspectors have been paid $11,287.40.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

II—ONE PARTY IN CONTOL AT THE POLLS.

In the article of comment on the provisions of the Election Law in last week's CAROLINIAN, we called attention to the fact that the law is absolutely partisan—that the Democratic authors of the measure itself by means of it had seized the entire election machinery of the State. That Democratic legislature appointed a Democratic State Board of Elections, which in turn will appoint Democratic county boards in each county, and these latter will name the registrars and judges of election.

Under the election law that was replaced by this measure each political party was assured equal representation on the election boards. The chairman of the county executive committee of each political party named a registrar and a judge for each voting precinct in the county, and if the interest of each party was not carefully looked after at every election precinct the fault lay with the party managers themselves.

Now these registrars and judges are named by a county board that under the law may, and doubtless will, be entirely composed of members of one political party. But one registrar is provided for and two judges. As to the registrar there is no specification as to his politics, the judges shall be "of different political parties," a provision that gives little assurance of honest representation of the opponents of the party that controls the whole election machinery, when it is considered that these two men of "different" parties are to be named by the representatives of one political party and are to be subject to summary removal at any moment—even on the day of election—by the partisan board that has the appointing power. See section 9 of the law.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michel Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested D. King's New Discovery for Conrumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued to use it and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at A. Wdsworth's drug store

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE STARTS A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

1900.

The New York Tribune is loyally Republican on all public questions, although it never distorts the news for party purposes and never screens misconduct in public affairs, because discovered among party friends The Tribune commends itself to every Republican family in the country, not only by its decency and dignity, but by its wide variety of contents and its vigorous editorial arguments in favor of the masterly politics, which have brought genuine prosperity to the country and glory to its arms and which promises high prestige in the future.

The persistent labor of the Tribune during the four years of President Cleveland, its immense circulation reaching every hillside and valley in the United States, is regarded by many friends as having contributed very materially to prepare the country for the return, 1896, to Protection and Sound Money and to vote for a republican candidate for President.

It may be well to confess that one object of the Tribune, in putting forth its new and admirable Tri-Weekly edition is to render an additional service to the great party, on whose success in 1900 a continuation of business prosperity and wise government depends.

A GREAT DAILY.

The Daily and Sunday Tribune, $10, a year (the latter having an illustrated supplement of 20 pages of great beauty and interest) with its wealth of general information and attractive special features and pictures, is, by far, the best and most valuable edition issued from the Tribune office. For a business man, who can receive it at a reasonable hour, this edition is superior to all others.

A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY

The Tri-Weekly Tribune, $1.50 a year has recently superseded the late Semis Weekly Tribune, and is a handsome, fresh, breezy, every-other-day newspaper. It will, we think, prove the best substitute for a metropitan daily yet found. Every number is as good as a daily of the same date. For many people, it will answer the purpose of a daily. It gives one more number each week, for half a dollar less a year than the former Semi-Weekly. In addition to the news, editorials and market prices, it prints each week a great variety of pictorial, literary and other entertaining matter, including humor, book reviews, "Asked and Answered," foreign letters, "Home Topics," fashions, fictions, agricultural data, advance information for business men, "Science and Mechanics," etc. The market prices are acurate and standard. It is always safe to look at the Tribune before buying or selling country produce. As a family newspaper The Tri-Weekly Tribune has no superior in the United States.

The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been put forth in response to the growing demans for more frequent issues. It is cordially recommended to every reader, who wants the cream and spirit of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and who lives too far away for the Daily.

THE WEEKLY.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1.00 a year holds its own as a great low-priced farmers and family newspaper. It can usually be obtained at advantageous terms in conjunction with local weeklies.

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Sample Coppies of any edition will heerfully be sent, free of charge, to chose desiring them. Address always,

THE TRIBUNE,
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A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is surething. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC

.... CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cadmon-pill pills.

BOON FOR MOTHERS

.... CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A baby eating by the mother makes her milk milky purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. The only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

PURELY VEGETABLE

never before put together in any form.

.... CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poisons. They are made of the best remedies discovered and are a scientific combination

PLEASE THE CHILDREN

.... CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. Sour stomachs and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE

kind that breed and feed in the system.

.... CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any

CURE GUARANTEED

.... CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or your purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

LIVER STIMULANT

their action easy and natural.

.... CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous, healthy condition, making

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

.... CASCARETS are sold by druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, accepting the size. If 10c box fails to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or your purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

C.C.C. The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

ats to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or nailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten tabules are the very medicine you need.

S. B. Miller & Co.
Established 1841.
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WILLIS H. ROGERS.
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FISH DEALER
106 FULTON MARKET.
New York.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
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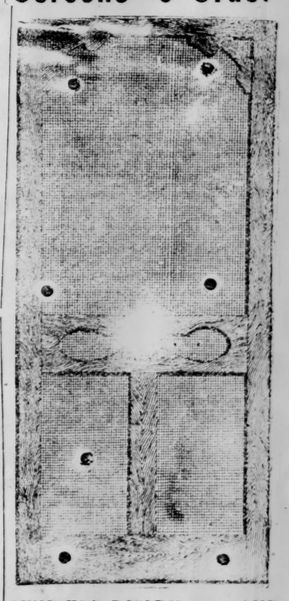
Screens to Order



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Kramer Bros & Co.
MANUFACTURERS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Sawyer & Jones has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. T. C. Jones retiring. All persons indebted to the said firm will settle their accounts and notes with John L. Sawyer & Co., who are authorized to collect and receipt for same.

Signed, J. L. SAWYER
THOS. C. JONES.

In retiring from the firm of Sawyer & Jones I beg leave to recommend the new firm the patronage of our friends and patrons and ask their continuance of same.

THOS. C. JONES.

Elizabeth City, January 20, 1900.

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Mayor, T. R. Wilson; Aldermen, M. N. Sawyer, J. ... Commander, J. L. Sawyer, J. E. Flora, R. A. Spivey, W. M. Wellons; and Bryant Fearing, Clerk and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander; Treasurer, J. E. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dixon; Police, A. C. Pool and C. H. Ives; Assessors, James Perry, J. L. Leigh; Street Commissioners, J. F. Wood, Jeff Commissioners, Jas. Rhodenizer, Dr. A. C. Sawyer and Jesse Oliver

Collector of Customs—Solomon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. L. Wood, W. S. Griggs and W. J. Lamb. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Perkins, pastor; Episcopal, L. E. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, ——, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street; Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Finch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

Christian, ——, pastor.

Primitive Baptist, ——, pastor.

Roman Catholic, ——, pastor.

Knights of Honor, R. B. Waite, Dictator; J. H. Wilson, Reporter; A. J. Dorsett, Treasurer; A. D. Watson, Assistant Reporter.

Knights of Pythias, No. 8, U. R. M., J. H. Beals, S. and R. of E. and S., Sagamore, A. S. Garrett, Jr. Sagamore, A. L. Lamb, Prophet, C. W. Beindorff, K. of R. and S., E. B. White, K. of T. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners, C. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Calvin Leary; Standard Keeper, W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, N. Culpepper; Clerk Superior Court, W. Harvey Sawyer; Register of Deeds, M. D. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Scott; Board of Education, John D. Turner, Edward A. Jones and John L. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, I. N. Elliott, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

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E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

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KEATON'S HOTEL, W. H. KEATON, Prop., *Main Street, Near Water* Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

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We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial. REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Whitehard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

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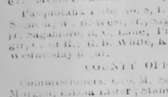

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FOR SALE! 30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE the OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy. P. JOHN.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, March 15, 1900.

Planting Irish potatoes.

The early planted peas are "peeping up."

Farmers are fairly "turning over" the earth out in the fields.

The reports from the Fishermen are, on the whole, favorable.

The freight and trafic on the Railroad and Steamboats continue to be large.

The CAROLINIAN is now the largest paper, by four columns, published in Elizabeth City.

Mrs Martha M. Whitson has been granted a pension of $8 a month; and Solomon Newby has been granted one of $7.

On Sunday next, at 3:30 p. m., the Womens' Christian Temperance Union will hold a Willard Memorial service at the M. E. Church. Rev. R. C. Beaman will deliver an address.

Hon. A. L. Coble, of Statesville, Judge of the 8th District, held Court at Currituck last week and is holding Camden Court this week. He is a man of fine presence and genial personality and is making a very favorable impression upon the Bar and the people. "He is a good Judge" say all.

On the 7th inst, at the residence of Mr. Claude Foreman, on Pennsylvania Avenue, Mr. Robert H. Hendren, of Gilmerton, Va., was married to Miss Susan E. Crawford, of this City. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. C. Beaman, of the Methodist Church.

We acknowledge a call the other day from Mr. John Ross, of Washington, D. C. Connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, he was in this section to collect marine information for revision of the United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast Part VII, which includes the coast and inland waterways between Chesapeake Bay entrance to Key West.

Have any number of our readers ever thought why so many of the more prominent Democrats of the State are anxious for the adoption of the Amendment and engineered the passage of an election law to insure its ratification? Nearly every mother's son of them are aspirants for office. The number who want to be Senator, Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, etc., is legion. Is comment needed?

A Washington county subscriber on remitting his subscription, writes:

I received a sample of the CAROLINIAN when it was first issued. I at once subscribed and have taken and read it up to date—over 30 years. I think that I know the CAROLINIAN. It is clean, straight and truthful and intensely Republican.

Knowing the writer of the above as we do—a gentleman who neither fawns nor flatters—we greatly appreciate what he says.

The Democratic howl about "white supremacy" is only made to arouse prejudice and excite passion. No white Republican favors "negro domination," nor does any intelligent colored man. The former have no fear of its probability or its possibility, and the latter do not ask for, expect or desire it. As they are called upon and made to bear their share of the burdens of the State in the way of paying taxes, etc., they do ask for manhood suffrage.

The "common people," as Mr. Lincoln called them, are thinking, and thinking seriously over the proposed Amendment. They feel that they have been grossly deceived by the ante-election pledges made by the Democratic managers of the last campaign and hence have lost confidence in them—have no faith in the promises they now make. A young man who mingles with the white laboring men of the city and county, tells us that they are resolving not to support the measure, believing it to be fraught with danger to the rights and interests of the poor and illiterate white man as well as the negro.

The building of Factories and the formation of stock companies for more are object lessons. When the National Administration was controlled and its policy shaped by the Democratic party nobody felt safe in embarking in manufacturing enterprises. They made no investments along these lines. But when the Administration was changed and a different National policy was inaugurated it brought confidence and satisfied business men the investment of capital would not only be safe but that it would pay; and as the result we now have Factories and Mills here in Elizabeth City that we would not have had. We repeat, it is an object lesson, showing the difference between the effects of the Democratic policy of Free Trade and the Republican policy of Protection.

Pasquotank Court here next week. Judge Coble will preside.

The biggest month in the Postoffice was that of February. There is no better evidence of prosperity than a busy postoffice force.

A certain writer says that it is one of the paradoxes of human nature that the things that are the most struggled for and the things that are the most envied are not those which give the most unmixed joy.

Bradstreet's Saturday's issue said: Relieved from the hampering effects of stormy weather, general trade distribution has shown a tendency to expand this week. Prices of many staples are firm or higher, and generally there is a better tone.

On the 6th inst a 14 K. Longenes Ladies' gold watch was lost either between Winfall and Elizabeth City or on the street between the Depo and the Postoffice. The finder on leaving it at this office will be suitably rewarded.

Something like intelligence is often exhibited in plants. If, during a dry season, a bucket of water be placed near a dry pumpkin or melon, in the course of a few days it will turn from its course and get at least one of its leaves in the water.

Overwork in all departments of life is commonly bad economy, not so much because it so often breaks down health—most of which is attributed to this cause, is probably rather due to anxiety than to overwork—as because it fails to impair the quality of work.

We call special attention to the "Triumph" Watermelon seed advertised in another column. The melons grow to great size. Also to the "Giant Beggar Weed," a specially valuable forage plant. We have a few packages of the seed of both. The price of the former, 50 cents a package; the latter, 25 cents.

One who claims to have studied carefully the attributes of the gentler sex says that women are not cowardly; they are only timid. While they often display considerable agitation at the sight of a mouse, history abounds with instances of their courage and presence of mind in great emergencies.

An exchange says that the merchant who wants to do business must not hide his light under a bushel. He must make himself known and he must ask for the custom he desires. This cannot be done verbally. He must therefore advertise; and he must give as much thought and attention to his trade announcements as to any other matters pertaining to the proper conduct of of his business.

The people of our city have been enjoying a brief visit of Miss Lee Glencora Cook, who is traveling in the interest of the Temperance work among the young and is known as the organizer ot the V's. The W. C. T. U of this place tendered her a public reception at the home of Rev. P. W. Melick. Although a rainy night there was quite a number there to enjoy the informal entertainment. Some of our accommodating and accomplished young ladies added to the pleasure of the evening by giving recitations, solos, duets &c' Two of our pastors made happy, humorous little talks showing conciusively their interest in the Temperance cause and Miss Cook's special work among ths young. Miss Cook gave two recitations, one was, as she said, for the older ones and one for the younger; but that did not hinder the older ones from enjoying "The Little Girl at the Hotel," Miss Cook sang in two of our churches Sunday and was heard gladly by large congregations, who felt that it was a good thing to see such talents consecrated to the Lord. Her elocutionary and musical recital at the Academy of Music was thorough'y enjoyed by those who were there: and they fully realized the good time they were expecting. The room was so cold that Miss Cook was obliged to shorten her program.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:13 and will set to-night at 6:07.—Garden making is in progress.—The devil has his faults, but procrastination is not one of them.—The new building being erected by Dr. J. H. White. on West Church street is nearly completed.—Cynicus says the "new woman" is often an old woman patched up.—The handsome new residence built by Mr. F. M. Grice, near Tiber Canal bridge on Martin street, is nearly ready for occupancy.—Without consistency there is neither love, friendship nor virtue in the world.—Mrs. T. W. Swain has been taken to the Insane Asylum at Raleigh for treatment.—Its good advice to Speak clearly if you speak at all, Carve every word before you let it fall.—Some men get mad when you chance to remind them of faults they know they possess.—Miss Annie Spence, who has been teaching at South Mills, has returned home.—Any man can be rich in relatives without being relatively rich.—Miss Minnie Parker has accepted a position in Moses Weisel's Millinery department.—Three things to avoid Idleness, loquacity and jesting.—Mrs. Rev. J. Y. Old is on the sick list.—When little Mary's mother told her that "the beautiful silk dresses I wear all come from a wee little poor worm," the litttle maid said: "Oh, mamma, and the poor worm is papa, isn't it?"—Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Brownsville, Tenn., is visiting Mrs. W. C Glover on Culpepper street.—Hums the boastful Lover:

She will not have me! Well-a-day,
Without back talk I go my way;
Yet well I know, the while I pine,
She'll find no truer heart than mine.

—Many a man keeps independent of his "uncle" by controlling his ante.—Dr. A. L Pendleton has purchased the residence of Mr. W. W. Morrisett on West Fearing Street.—It is said that money talks, but no one can exchange talk for currency.—The editor of the Fisherman and Farmer has been having a tussel with bronchitus. Glad to know he is coming off victor.—A cynical bachelor says that oftentimes a man has his own way according to a diagram furnished by his wife.—The Stroller reports more new buildings going up in several Wards of the city.—"Can you lend me a dollar, old man?" asked a down town man of an acquaintance. "Havn't got it; but here's a half" he replied. "Well, as a rule, I don't believe in doing things by halves, but, seeing its you, I'll make an exception."—Mr. Hill Humphry has moved with his family to Windsor.—

"We say not foolish things alway,"
Quoth he of wisdom deep,
"Oh, no, indeed,' the fool replied,
"You see, we sometimes sleep."

—The woman who marries a man to reform him seldom lives long enough to finish the job.—Miss Annie Carter and Miss Sallie Lucas, of Hyde County, spent several days in the city last week.—Remember you'll never be sorry for being square in a business deal.—A Baptist Sunday School has been organized at the new Chapel on North Road street, with a membership of 100, Mr. James Gregory is Superintendent.—When you meet a man who acts as though he felt that he "knows it all," you may safely feel satisfied that practically he knows very little.—Referring to the girl he loves, a young man who sometimes dabbles in rhymes, writes:

The girl I love is young and fair,
As talented, and full of grace,
With mental charms that far outweigh
The envied beauty of her face
She's wise, discreet in word and deed,
And sweet and gentle are her ways;
Of all who know her every one
Must speak of her in words of praise.

—On Friday night Mr. and Mrs W. E. Dunstan gave a reception in honor of Miss Hitch who is there on a visit.—Mr. J. H. Burgess jr., has moved into his new residence No. 166 West Main street.—On the 9th inst, by M. B. Culpepper, J. P., Mr Alfred Divers was married to Miss Mary Vanhorn; and on 11th ins, by the same Mr. John T. Crank was married to Miss Neely Haskett.—Mr. J. H. Bergerson, who has been on the sick list, is up and out again.—On the 12th inst, by Rev. R. C. Beaman, Mr. Allen W. Heffley was united in wedlock to Miss Laura McCloud, both of Berkley, Va.—Mr. John A. Hollowell, a well known citizen residing in the First Ward, died on Saturday night, in the 57th year of his age.—The Steamer Harbinger is on Willey's is on Willey's Ways for repairs.—Capt George Askew, of Baltimore, is here on a visit.—Postoffice Inspector Jere Connelly was here yesterday on his regular inspection round.—The Naval Reserves had a full dress drill at the Armory on Monday night.—Moses Weisel has returned from New York where he has purchased a large new stock of goods.

We advise our readers to buy Vicks Seeds, THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

The hand-somest and most complete Catalogue the house has ever issued sent free, provided you state in what your are most interested,—Flowers, Vegetables or Small Fruits. Address

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WANTED! Reliable man for Manager of Branch Office I wish to open in this vicinity. Good opening for an energetic sober man. Kindly mention this paper when writing. A. T. MORRIS, Cincinnati, O. Illustrated Catalogues 4 cents postage.

SHINGLES! Machine dressed Cedar Shinges, of all sizes, always instock For sale at the mills of East Coast Cedar *Company,* Pennsylvania Ave. Elizabeth City, N. C

A Woman Only Knows

what suffering from falling of the womb, whites, painful or irregular menses, or any disease of the distinctly feminine organs is. A man may sympathize or pity but he can not know the agonies she goes through—the terrible suffering, so patiently borne, which robs her of beauty, hope and happiness. Yet this suffering really is needless.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

will banish it. This medicine cures all "female diseases" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical examinations. The treatment may be taken at home. There is not continual expense and trouble. The sufferer is cured and *stays cured.* Wine of Cardui is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but $1 from any druggist.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, the "Ladies Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. C. J. WEST, Nashville, Tenn., writes:—"This wonderful medicine ought to be in every house where there are girls and women."

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When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17.

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WALL PAPER! Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little. We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

MELICK

TRY OUR THROAT PASTILLES —FOR— SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS. WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Standard Pharmacy, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 777, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

J. E. Felton, of Winfall, was in the city Saturday.

Rev. W. A. Taylor, of Hertford spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Lula Johnson has returned home after several months spent in New York.

Rev. D. D. Butt, who has been in the city for the past few days, left on Tuesday for Bersley.

C. J. Jenkins, of Hertford, was in town last Saturday

Owing to the rain on last Friday the joint parade and celebration of the two Samaiitan Lodges here did not take place as was arranged.

D. W. Perkins, who has been attending the Law Department of Shaw University at Raleigh, came home Monday to attend the funeral of his sister but unfortunately reached here too late.

Rev. W. J. Herritage, of Edenton, held services at St. Philip's Chapel on Sun

We are glad to note that Mr. Charles White, who has had quite a severe attack of pneumonia is able to be out again. He wss attended by Dr. Cardwell.

Mrs. Esther Capps, of Oriental, who has been in the city for several days visiting a sick daughter, returned yesterday to her home.

Some of our Churches and Sunday Schools have begun their preparation for Easter.

Mrs. Henrietta Jackson, of Berkley, is spending a few days with relatives in the city.

B. L. Brown, of Roper, has been spending a few days in our community, but returned yesterday to his home.

After several weeks spent at Powell's Point, J. T. Riddick returned Monday to his home here.

An entertainment in the interests of Roanoke Institute willl be given on Monday evening next. An interesting feature of the evening will be a blind performer who styles himself "Second Blind Tom."

Mrs. Sarah A. Mackey, daughter of Mrs. Edith Perkins, and former resident, died last week in Philadelphia. The body having been brought here for interment the funeral was preached by Rev W. H. Green at Olive Branch Church.

At the Teacher' Association meeting on last Saturday three well prepared and well delivered papers were presented by Miss M. A. Crews, Mrs. S. F. Riddick and Mr. D. W. Whith. The attendance was good and considerable interest manifested.

Having received a telegram announcing the death of his mother there. Prof. P. W. Moore, left last Thursday afternoon for Faison, Duplin county. Being delayed in Norfolk he barely reached there in time to attend the burial. He returned Monday to the city.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FOR SALE. —PARK VIEW ALLOTMENT— 150 LOTS! 40x100 feet. Price only $15. Easy terms. Apply to REV. J. H. WILSON, Elizabeth City, N. C.

GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION. The Most Remarkable Offer Ever Made by a Reliable Concern.

Editor NORTH CAROLINIAN: Please announce that for a limited time we will give absolutely free to every married lady sending name, address and a two-cent stamp for postage, an elegant triple-silver-plated Sugar Shell. Such goods sell in jewelry stores at 75 cents each. This is the most expensive advertising we have ever done, but it will make us thousands of friends and permanent customers There is nothing to pay except a two-cent stamp as a guaranty of good faith. The Home Furnisher, our own monthly publication, showing our line of high-grade silverware and furniture, will also be sent free. But one Sugar Shell to a family.

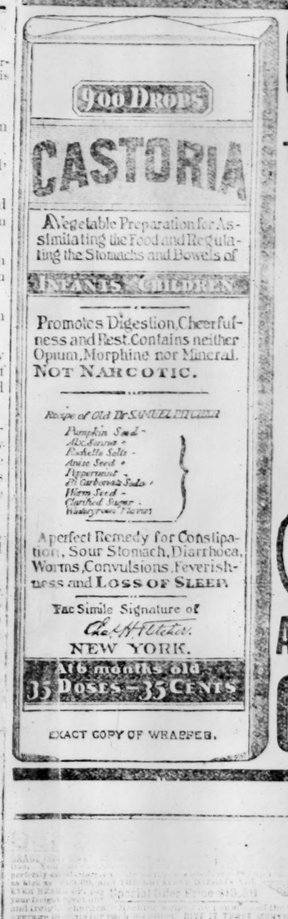
QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO. Morgan and Harrison Sts, Chicago

WOOD FOR SALE. I keep on hand at Canal Bridge, South Road street, a full supply of WOOD FOR SALE. All orders promptly filled. J. E. BROWN.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., who have actual clients in every city and town of the United States and Canada report that never before in their 25 years practice has the work of the office been so well up to date. They claim that patents can now be procured in less than half the time formerly required.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Every body needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves. No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands to-day foremost among our most valued remedies. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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Prices and Quality Sell the Goods. In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Carloads of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our Wholesale Department, like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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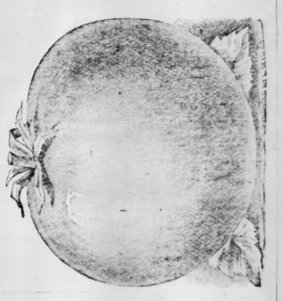

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150 POUND WATERMELON. Triumph of Seed Creation. We can sell these Giants if we plant Girardeau's seed. Triumph Watermelons grown in 1899 from Girardeau's seed. $210.00 IN CASH PRIZES for the largest Triumph Watermelons grown in 1900 from Girardeau's seed. Giant Beggar Weed Seed a Specialty. Send for Catalogue giving full information to W. M. GIRARDEAU, MONTICELLO, FLA.

POSITIONS SECURED. May deposit money for tuition in bank till position is secured, or will accept notes. Cheap board. Car fare paid. No vacation. Enter any time. Open for both sexes. Catalogue free. Write to-day. DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges, Nashville, Tenn. Galveston, Tex. Savannah, Ga. Texarkana, Tex. Indorsed by merchants and bankers. By far best patronized business colleges in South. Three months' bookkeeping with us equals six by the old plan. All commercial branches taught. For circulars explaining "Home Study Course," address "Department A," For college catalogue, address "Department

Something For Nothing.

What will the inventive brain of man do next? J. C. Hubinger, "The Starch King," is now introducing by his new and original method, the Endless Chain Starch book, which enables you to get from your grocer one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, embossed in gold, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

When a Man Is a Success.

If a man has brought up five daughters and paid their dentists' bills promptly, he has made a success in life, and is entitled to be known as a leading citizen.—Atchison Globe.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Peru produces practically all the raw cocaine that the world consumes.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

More than 12,000 persons are regularly employed in London theatres.

Blood Humors
Are Cured by
Hood's Sarsaparilla

It Purifies the Blood.

"I was troubled with blotches on my face, and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I was entirely cured." Miss ERNEL MEKEE, Clarksburg, Mass.

"My brother had a humor in his blood which broke out in frightful sores. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it permanently cured him." H. L. ELLIS, Mount Laurel, N. J.

Cures All Eruptions.

"My little boy had a large scrofula sore on his neck. I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured. I take Hood's as my spring tonic." Mrs. MINNIE SPEAR, Parkhillville, N. Y.

Eradicates Scrofula.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pellucare Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

The Vicissitudes of Senator Gear's Hat.

Senator Gear wears a soft felt hat. He does not leave it in the cloakroom, but, carrying it in the Senate, throws it down upon the floor. As Mr. Gear's desk is on the centre aisle, his black felt hat is the most conspicuous object in the Senate chamber.

The experiences of Gear's hat during the Senate sessions would make a book, if they could be related at length. Stewart, who sits behind Gear, comes along, and, unknowingly, kicks the hat a dozen feet. It emerges from the collision in a sadly demoralized shape, but Gear reaches out, gathers in his head-covering and resumes his reading. Presently the hat is encountered by the toe of another statesman and goes sailing away over the floor. Then Gear reaches out for it again.

Some of these days Gear will put a brick in his hat and then when a Senator comes along and kicks it there will be trouble.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Working Women

are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health. Mrs. Pinkham is a woman. If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken. Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many. Remember this when something else is suggested. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:
Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully, BEN ZAUGG,
Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price, 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York for Book of Advice.

BOER FORCES RETREAT.

General French's Cavalry Turns the Burghers' Left Flank.

DUTCH RISE IN CAPE COLONY.

General Roberts Wins a Victory by Strategy—Drives the Boers Out of Well-Made Trenches at Osfontein With Little Loss—Rebellion of the Dutch Spreads in Cape Colony.

LONDON (By Cable)—General Roberts's cavalry under General French have repeated the tactics which drove General Cronje from Magersfontein, compelling Commandants De Wet and Delarey to withdraw the Boer army which had intrenched itself opposite the British at Osfontein.

The War Office has received the following dispatches from Lord Roberts:

"POPLAR GROVE, Wednesday.—We had a very successful day and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat.

"The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged with a second line of intrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.

"The turning movement was necessarily wide, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up.

"The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well, and General French reports that the horse artillery batteries did great execution among the enemy.

"Our casualties were about fifty. I regret to say that Lieutenant Keswick was killed and Lieutenant Bailey was severely wounded; both of the Twelfth Lancers. Lieutenant De Crespigny, of the Second Life Guards, was severely wounded.

"Generals De Wet and Delarey commanded the Boer forces."

Earlier in the day Lord Roberts sent the following:

"OSFONTEIN.—Our operations to-day promise to be a great success. The enemy occupied a position four miles north and eleven miles south of the Modder River. I placed General Colville's division on the north bank and Generals Kelly-Kenny's and Tucker's divisions, with cavalry, on the south bank. The cavalry division succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening a road for the Sixth Division, which is advancing without having been obliged to fire a shot up to the present time.

"The enemy are in full retreat toward the north and east. They are being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, while Tucker's Seventh Division, Colville's Ninth Division and the Guards Brigade, under Pole-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplar's drift, where I propose to place my headquarters this evening.

"Our casualties will, I trust, be few, as the enemy were quite unprepared for being attacked by the flank and having their communications with Bloemfontein threatened."

The only detail that can be added to General Roberts's lucid account of the movement is that the Boers abandoned one gun, immense quantities of forage and a large number of tents.

INSPECTION OF A BOER COMMANDO.
(Scene in a market place, such as is a frequent occurrence in the various towns when troops gathered for reinforcements are reviewed by their commandant.)

REVOLT IN WEST CAPE COLONY.

Colonial Dutch Rebel in the Prieska and Kenhardt Districts.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony (By Cable).—The rebellion of the Colonial Dutch is spreading south from Griqualand West. Many Dutch are reported to have joined the movement, including Piet Mooiman, an influential farmer. The Prieska and Kenhardt borders are patrolled throughout by Boers.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch to a news agency from Cape Town says that the number of Colonial Dutch who have risen in rebellion in the districts of Prieska and Kenhardt is estimated at 3000. The districts have been proclaimed Free State territory.

Boers Will Fight to the Death.

LONDON (By Cable).—A correspondent of the Daily News, who was captured by the Boers, but who is now at Sterkstroom, having been released at Bloemfontein by his captors, cables that while at the capital of the Orange Free State he had an interview with President Steyn, who said that the Boers would fight to the last man. He admitted the possibility of Pretoria capitulating, but said it would be preceded by events that would astonish Europe. He added that the struggle in the Free State would be child's play compared with what would follow in the Transvaal.

British on Transvaal Soil.

LONDON (By Cable).—Major Prendergast's flying column, after operating in Zululand, crossed the border on February 23 and intrenched at Catasa Hill, which is nine miles within the Transvaal.

Cronje to Go to St. Helena.

LONDON (By Cable).—The military authorities have decided that General Cronje and the other Boer prisoners shall be sent immediately to the Island of St. Helena, there to remain until the end of the war.

Queen to Visit Ireland.

DUBLIN (By Cable).—Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has notified the press that it is the intention of the Queen to visit Ireland at the end of March or the beginning of April. The visit will have no political significance. It will be undertaken entirely on her Majesty's own initiative. She intends to reside for a fortnight or longer in the Vice-Regal lodge.

Buller Advances in Natal.

LONDON (By Cable).—General Buller has forwarded a force in the direction of Harrismith, Orange Free State, using two locomotives captured from the Boers.

Boer-British War Notes.

An immense quantity of supplies of all kinds has been sent to Ladysmith.

Lord Roberts and General Kitchener visited Kimberley a few days ago as guests of Cecil Rhodes.

One of President Kruger's grandsons is among the killed in the stubborn fight that occured in Natal.

Henri Rochefort has started a fund in Paris to present a sword of honor to General Cronje for his heroism at Koodoesraad.

To mobolize the entire force of the Boer army when war was declared took but seventeen telegrams from General Joubert.

The Boer prisoners captured at Koodoesraad, Orange Free State, by Lord Roberts, numbered 4650 men.

In both France and Germany semi-official warnings have been uttered against abuse of the British by press and public.

The Boers drink great quantities of diluted vinegar to overcome the insistude produced by the fumes of the British lyddite shells.

The rifles captured by the British from the Boers have, in many cases, Scriptural texts engraved upon them, for example: "Lord, Strengthen This Arm."

Sir William MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has been acting as Volunter Surgeon with the British Army in South Africa, sailed for England.

WEDDING GIFTS GALORE.

Philadelphia Politicians Lavish Presents on the Mayor's Daughter.

Detail From Police and Detective Departments Necessary to Guard the Collection, Valued at $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA (Special). — Never was there such a wedding as that of Miss Karlene Theresa Ashbridge, stepdaughter of Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, to Schuyler Armstrong, one of the prominent young undertakers in Philadelphia.

It was a purely political wedding. To it was bidden every man in Philadelphia who had, has or hopes to have political influence, and an invitation was equivalent to a present. There were $50,000 worth of presents. No fewer than 5000 people attended the ceremony in Grace Temple.

The bride received enough presents to enable her to set up half a dozen housekeeping establishments, and the streets about the house were blocked for hours with wagons trying to deliver the gifts in time for exhibition after the ceremony.

Presents began pouring in in floods upon the residence of the Mayor early in the day, and it was not possible to find room for the gifts. Cases of jewelry, piano boxes, boxes of silver plate, boxes containing oil paintings that should show to the appreciative bride and her stepfather the taste and remembrance of the giver—all were left on the pavement, and a special detail of policemen and detectives had to be sent up to guard the treasure hoard.

Here are some of the gifts: Thirteen diamond brooches, 123 oil paintings, 4 grand pianos, 3 upright pianos, 49 cut glass fruit bowls, 63 pickle dishes, 3 sets of parlor furniture, 19 solid silver table services, 17 plate-glass mirrors, 455 pieces of silver, 102 salt and pepper boxes, 98 clocks, 17 pie knives, 9 music boxes, 23 china dinner sets, 16 china breakfast sets, 11 fish sets, 326 articles of bric-a-brac, 28 silver toilet sets and 216 flower vases.

In honor of the occasion the Mayor sent cards to everybody he knew, and the Mayor's acquaintanceship covers about everybody worth knowing in political life in Philadelphia. It is said every man on the city payroll received official information of the event scheduled to take place in the Ashbridge home.

As a result there has been great rivalry in the selection of gifts for the daughter of the city's head. Members of the City Council, 180 in number, taxed themselves $10 apiece; the police captains subscribed enough to purchase a $600 piano, and so on through the officialdom of Philadelphia.

There was such a plethora of presents, indeed, that many were left in their cases, so that they could be the more readily sent to the future home of the bride.

The arrangements for the wedding were on a scale befitting the occasion. The ceremony was performed in the church most nearly approaching the National Convention Hall in size, the Baptist Temple, as the bride's own church was not large enough, though its pastor, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, lately of New York, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George A. Peltz, of the Temple.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the Hotel Stratford, which was attended by nearly two thousand guests. The bride and bridegroom then started for Palm Beach.

SMALLPOX KILLS MANY.

One Hundred Deaths in Six Weeks in a Mississippi County.

JACKSON, Miss. (Special).—An official report made to the Hinds County Board of Supervisors reveals an appalling state of affairs in the Jonesville neighborhood in the southern part of the county.

The community is literally honeycombed with smallpox of the most virulent and loathsome form, and during the past six weeks nearly 100 deaths have occurred. In some days the death rate has been so large that it was impossible to secure coffins, and rude caskets were made from rails. Whole families have been wiped out of existence, and of several large families only one or two children are left.

The Board of Supervisors will make an effort to check further spread, and carte blanche was given to the physicians to purchase supplies and medicines. A bill for forty-three coffins used within the past two weeks was allowed.

BROMO-SELTZER FOR MOLINEUX.

A Bottle of the Drug Sent to the Prison For Him.

SING SING, N. Y. (Special).—In the mail that came to the State prison a few days ago was a bottle of bromo-seltzer addressed to Roland B. Molineux, in care of Warden Johnson. Besides the address, the package bore the sentence: "Give it to Molineux and tell him to brace up."

The bottle was an original package of bromo-seltzer, and had apparently never been opened. Warden Johnson turned it over to Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, who after a casual examination said that he could not tell whether the package contained anything of a poisonous or harmful nature. Molineux was not told of the receipt of the package.

Destructive Floods in Peru.

It is reliably reported that recent inundations in the Department of Muquogua, Peru, have caused losses to property estimated at $1,500,000.

Bomb Throwing in Paris.

A bomb was thrown through a window of the Paris residence of M. Alfred Picard, Commissioner-General of the Paris Exposition. It did not explode. A woman who saw two men light the fuse, and who gave the alarm, was attacked and severely handled by them.

Spain May Sell an Island.

The Duke of Veragua, who conveyed the Golden Fleece to the Crown Prince at Berlin, Germany, was also intrusted by Spain with the task of negotiating as to the future of certain small islands in the Sulu Archipelago.

Prominent People.

Dr. Conden, the blind chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, shaves himself.

Though bitter political opponents, John Morley and Joseph Chamberlain are personally bosom friends.

Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan, who is distinguishing himself in the Philippines, is a graduate of the ranks.

Secretary of the Navy Long is known as the green-bag member of the cabinet. This comes from a habit acquired when a Massachusetts lawyer. He always carried his legal papers to court in a green bag, the shape of a woman's shopping bag, with a tuck-string in the opening.

By the way, General Cronje comes pretty well up to the specifications of a hero.

General Lew Wallace takes a deep interest in college fraternities, and is National President of the Phi Gamma Delta.

Senator Hale, of Maine, is something of an athlete and is particularly fond of fencing, at which he was once an expert.

Speaker Henderson says in a Washington interview that his new duties are pleasant except that they interfere with his reading, one of his keenest pleasures. "But I always find time for a newspaper or two," he adds.

Secretary of War Root has invited Dr. J. H. Holland, professor of finance at Johns Hopkins University, to visit Porto Rico as a special commissioner for the purpose of revising the laws of that island relating to taxation.

DEATH ENDS LONG SLEEP.

Remarkable Case of Elida Wilbur, of San Francisco, Cal.

Girl Was in a Trance For More Than Two Years and Could Not be Restored to Consciousness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special). — Elida Wilbur, a beautiful girl, who had been in a trance for more than two years, died here Tuesday morning. Her relatives had hoped because of signs of returning consciousness that in a day or two she would recover.

The case has been a mystery to the medical profession, but it is believed the girl suffered from a rare form of hysteria. She went to sleep in February, 1898, and never really awakened. Her mother found her lying on a lounge in her room with one hand extended as if she had just dropped a novel which was lying on the floor. The gas was turned on, but there was no thought that she had attempted to commit suicide. It looked as if, overtired, she had fallen asleep.

James Dunphy, a young man who had paid court to her, called up the Wilbur house on the telephone at seven o'clock that morning, and insisted that he must speak with the girl. Mrs. Wilbur, annoyed at so early a call, and at Dunphy's persistence, consented to go to her room and see if she was awake, and found her in the trance. Her eyes were open and staring. Physicians were summoned, and from that time on every possible effort was made to awaken her.

Electricity and all means known to physicians were tried without effect. Then they tried hypnotism and osteopathy, but these methods also failed. The young woman lost flesh to some extent, but was not emaciated. No one could tell what the matter was.

Miss Wilbur spoke about six weeks ago as if in a dream, saying, "Nobody loves me," and then relapsed into silence again.

For the last few days the girl has been sinking. Her constitution had given way under the long strain.

50,000 MEN IDLE IN CHICAGO.

Building Material Firms Close Their Plants on Account of the Strike.

CHICAGO (Special). — Building material firms which supply the Chicago market voted to close their plants until conditions in the building industry of the city shall have changed for the better.

The reason given for this move was that because of the paralysis in building operations brought on by labor troubles they have been conducting their business at a loss since last October.

By the closing 10,000 men employed in the stone quarries, brickyards, and plants where lime, cement, rubble stone, coping, trusses and other materials are handled are made idle.

Added to the 30,000 idle in the building industry, the 7300 striking machinists, and the 3000 on strike in other lines, it makes the total number of unemployed in the city fully 50,000.

CURRENCY BILL APPROVED.

The Senate Adopts the Conference Report By a Vote of 44 to 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate passed the currency and bond conference report by a vote of 44 to 26. The vote on the passage of the Currency bill itself on February 15 was 46 to 29, so that this vote shows an apparent gain of one for the advocates of the gold standard.

Mr. Chandler was the only Republican to oppose his party's efforts to make good one of the vital pledges of its most recent National platform. Messrs. Caffey, of Louisiana, and Lindsay, of Kentucky, the two Gold Democrats left in the Senate, voted for the report, as they did on February 15 for the bill itself. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, now classified as a Republican, was again absent without a pair.

CONGRESSMAN HARMER DEAD.

'Father of the House" Expires at His Home in Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA (Special). — Congressman Alfred O. Harmer, of the Fifth Pennsylvania District, and the "Father of the House," died at his home in Germantown, a suburb of this city.

Mr. Harmer had been ill since last November when he was stricken with a severe attack of kidney trouble. He recovered sufficiently to attend the opening of Congress in December, but later was again confined to his bed.

A few days ago he suffered a relapse and speedily failed, until Monday evening, when he died, surrounded by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

Alfred C. Harmer was born in Germantown on August 8, 1825. He was elected to Congress in 1876, and re-elected to every subsequent Congress with the exception of the Forty-fourth.

MRS. LAWTON GETS PEOPLE'S GIFT.

The Fund of $98,407.07 Transferred to the Widow of the General.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—An interesting scene occurred at the Riggs National Bank a few days ago, when the fund raised by the people in recognition of the services of the late Major-General Lawton was formally transferred to his widow.

General Corbin, as treasurer of the fund, drew a check for $98,407.07 in favor of Mary C. Lawton, and saw that it was transferred to her credit on the books of the bank. General Corbin said he did not care for a receipt, but Mrs. Lawton insisted on giving him one.

In addition to the money the committee also turned over to Mrs. Lawton all the letters received from subscribers to the fund.

PARTY LINES IN THE SENATE.

With Mr. Bard's Entrance Republicans Number Fifty-two.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mr. Bard, the newly elected Senator from California, has taken his seat in the Upper House. His entry into the Senate raises the present membership of that body to eighty-seven, there being still three vacancies—from Delaware, Pennsylvania and Utah.

With Mr. Bard the Republican Senators now number fifty-two. There are twenty-five Democrats, two Gold Democrats—Messrs. Lindsay and Caffery—four Populists and four silverites. Counted as Populists are Messrs. Butler, Allen, Harris, of Kansas, and Heitfeld, and as Silverites Messrs. Teller, Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Pettigrew.

Strange Epidemic of Earache.

There is an epidemic of earache in New York City. The clinics in the ear wards of the hospitals and infirmaries are kept busy, and the usual treatment does not seem effective. It is an inflammation of a cone-shaped bone behind the ear, and if it is not treated promptly is apt to result in an abscess.

Japan's Crown Prince Engaged.

Diplomatic circles in Berlin have received information that the Japanese Crown Prince, Yoshihito Harunomiya, is engaged to Princess Sada, of the Japanese House of Kujo.

The Labor World.

The steel casting plant at Lima, Ohio, which has been idle for a number of years, is being repaired and equipped for early resumption.

Because recognition of their union was refused 600 machinists of the works of Frazer & Chalmers and of Crosby & Co., at Chicago, Ill., went on strike.

The two hundred watch case engravers who are on strike against the Watch Case Trust in Sag Harbor and Philadelphia are leaving for other cities.

All the cabmen of Naples, Italy—numbering not far from ten thousand—struck in an endeavor to prevent the introduction of automobile cabs, as proposed by their employers.

A miner's lamp, using acetylene gas, has been introduced into the Selbeck mines of Germany.

At Springfield, Ill., the electric workers have gained an increase of wages from $2.50 and $2.75 per day to $3 per day, and the coal handlers from $9 per week to $10 for single and $11 for double teams per week.

The International Union of Bakers and Confectioners has sent out a circular letter addressed to affiliated local unions, calling upon them to contribute to a fund for the 70,000 miners who are on strike in Austria.

Ten thousand carpenters in the various boroughs of New York City will engage in strikes against non-union made trim this spring. The trim objected to is manufactured in small towns in the vicinity of the city.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

11	**BUTTER.**		
Creamery—West. extras...	—	@	26
Firsts	25	@	25½
Thirds to seconds	20	@	24
State—Thirds to firsts	20	@	25
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	25
Imitation Creamery	18	@	23
Factory, fresh firsts	18½	@	19
Low grades	17	@	18
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	12¾	@	13
Small	12¾	@	13½
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	10
Full skims	4	@	4½
	EGGS.		
Nearby—Fancy	15½	@	16
State and Penn	—	@	—
Western—Choice	—	@	15½
Southern	15	@	15½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	21	@	26
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 25
Medium, 1899	—	@	2 10
Pea, choice, 1899	2 10	@	2 12½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 22½
White kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 50
Yellow eye, 1899	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 50
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 22½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Greening, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 75
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	4 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	13 00
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, ₱ pair	65	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	35
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	11½
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	22	@	24
Capons, Phila., ₱ lb	13	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	11
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Geese, Nearby, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 50
	HOPS.		
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	75	@	77½
Clover	70	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	72½	@	80
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, State, ₱ bag	1 37	@	1 75
Western, ₱ bag	1 37	@	1 75
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co., red, ₱ bag	90	@	1 15
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	1 50
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	85
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	75	@	1 75
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	5 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Beets, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 25
Egg plant, ₱ box	3 00	@	3 50
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	4	@	12
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 50	@	4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 65	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	76¾
Corn—No. 2	41½	@	41¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31¾
Track mixed	28½	@	30
Rye—Western	63¾	@	64¾
State	58	@	59
Lard—City	—	@	5.70
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	8	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	6 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	8 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 15	@	5 35
Country dressed	5¾	@	7¼

TOBACCO.

Western leaf has remained very steady in price, but the total dealings did not exceeds 200 hhds the past few days. Domestic cigar leaf has been only moderately actively the past few days. Holders have shown no anxiety to realize, however, and prices remain steady for everything in the way of desirable leaf. Foreign leaf has continued in good demand and the market retains a very firm tone.

FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN.

Twenty-nine Per Cent. of Wheat and 39 Per Cent. of Corn on March 1.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The consolidation of local returns to the American Agriculturist makes it appear that the amount of wheat still remaining on farms in the United States March 1 equals twenty-nine per cent. of the crop of 1899, or an aggregate of 164,000,000 bushels, compared with 204,000,000 bushels similarly reported last year. The present available supply of wheat for all purposes, according to the authority named, is 264,000,000 bushels, compared with 269,000,000 bushels in 1899. These totals include the farm stocks first named and commercial stocks in warehouses, etc.

Some thirty-nine per cent. of last year's great corn crop still remains on the farm, according to the March 1 report of the American Agriculturist, and this farm reserve is placed at 862,000,000 bushels. The consumptive demand for corn during the past twelve months has been heavy, the report showing that during this period, for the first time, the distributive demand exceeds two billion bushes per annum, including domestic consumption and exports.

The March 1 farm stocks of oats, following the excellent crop of 1899, are the largest ever reported, except in 1896, but the excess over the stocks thus held last year is only about ten per cent. These farm reserves are estimated at 332,000,000 bushels, or thirty-seven per cent. of the crop.

HELPED BY COTTON BOOM.

Business Throughout the Country is Stimulated by the Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The rise of cotton to nine and one-half cents, the highest point since January, 1893, has done much to stimulate business, drawing from Southern plantations and country towns more than double the quantity marketed last year, distributing millions to the producers, whose purchases of supplies are thus increased, and swelling beyond all expectation the purchases for export.

Unprecedented Sales of Fertilizers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Georgia says that the sales of fertilizers are large beyond all precedent, and that in spite of his repeated advice in favor of a reduced acreage planters are plowing up the hedges in order to sow cotton.

A $5,000,000 Steel Company.

The Tube Steel Company of Wheeling, with a capital of $5,000,000, has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia to make open hearth steel, as well as many other articles.

Finance, Trade and Industry.

Several bales of long staple cotton were sold at Norfolk, Va., at 12½ cents a pound.

Three hundred thousand bushels of potatoes will be ground in Wisconsin starch factories this season.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, it is said, will not raise over half a crop of wheat owing to ravages by Hessian fly.

Foreign paper consumers are making contracts in the United States for paper, in many cases extending over a year, at higher prices than the prevailing prices.

Shippers of bituminous coal agreed in Philadelphia on April 1st to advance the price at tidewater points about seventy cents a ton above current prices.

The winter herring fishery in Newfoundland waters has been a complete failure.

The farmers of Cecil County, Md., want $7 per ton for tomatoes and $8 for corn. The canners offered fifty cents less in both cases, but no contracts were made.

The German seaport towns are making their influence felt against the Reichstag's meat inspection bill introduced in the agrarian interest and they may defeat it.

Heavy rains in Central Ohio and Mississippi Valley have taken off the snow cover ing of wheat and left it exposed to the weather again, with colder wave following floods.

The shipment of another cargo of cotton 12,600 bales, direct to Kobe, Japan, is one of the striking features of the commercial year in New Orleans. The American cotton is used in place of Indian cotton.

The Sugar Trust has cut the price of th

A Halting Explanation.

They were walking north when one of the lumbering Fifth avenue coaches passed them. The girl looked with interest at the stiff-jointed horses that were the motive power, and asked: "Why are the bodies of those horses clipped and not their legs?"

The man looked at the horses and pondered. He had not noticed the curious phenomenon before; but he was supposed to know about horses, and felt that an explanation was demanded of him.

"Er—haven't you noticed that a good many equipages have clipped horses?" he answered, vaguely.

"Yes, but they're clipped all over," she protested. "They don't leave the legs as shaggy as ever."

"That's so," he assented. "I don't suppose it's because if they can't be swagger, they want to be as swagger as they can," he ventured. "No, of course not; for in that case they'd begin at the bottom and work gradually up, wouldn't they—clip the legs first, and edge up toward the ears as they could afford to?" He looked hopefully at the girl.

"Ye-e-s," she assented doubtfully, "though it seems funny. But why do you suppose they do it?"

"H'm!" he reflected, tackling the question again. "It can't be eccentricity—they're eccentric enough already. I tell you what! It must be because they're trying to join the new 'less' movement—like wireless telegraphy, horseless carriages, tailless kites and so forth. They hope to produce the feedless horse—save on oats and hay, and clip his coat so that he will still have to move swiftly along in front of their coaches in order to keep warm."

"Oh!" she said, in a puzzled tone. "It seems cruel, though, doesn't it?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

When Commissions Were Bought.

The purchase of commissions in the British Army was abolished by royal warrant in 1871. By "purchase" was not meant that anybody could buy any commission he wanted, provided he had the money; every commission had a fixed regulation price, but a person had to enter at the lowest grade. Some commissions were given without purchase, and when a senior officer died the promotion caused by his death was not purchasable. There have always been promotions from the ranks in the British Army, though most of these were to riding-masterships and quartermasterships. But between 1871 and 1895, 957 men were promoted; of these, 622 were to the grades named, and 335 to lieutenancies in the line, foot-guards, artillery, engineers, cavalry and horse-guards. General MacBean, a holder of the Victoria Cross, rose from the ranks; and General Hector Macdonald, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, now commanding the Highland Brigade in South Africa, enlisted not quite twenty years ago as a private.

A Lost Tribe.

A correspondent who signs himself "Miles," writes the following letter to the New York Sun: During the Crimean War the British raised a German legion. They never got nearer the front than Malta, and when peace was declared all who wished—a large majority—were sent to the Cape of Good Hope as a sort of Cossack colony on the frontiers, getting instead of forty acres and a mute, all the land they wanted and some stock and agricultural implements to start with, on the understanding that they were to stand off Zulus or other objectionable people when required.

What has become of the descendants of these men? Have they become Boers, or are they loyal Afrikanders? In all this South African talk, I haven't seen a syllable about this tribe of the last of the Hessians. Is it a lost tribe?

Bad For Europeans Visiting Here.

"The crowded condition of the European steamers this summer," said J. L. Charles, of Edinburgh, at the Arlington, "will be not only an uncomfortable nuisance, but quite a severe handicap to international business. You see, we come over here on business and there is no way of getting home. I want to go home in time. In New York in all the steamship agencies I am on the waiting lists. I presume I will get a place in one of the ships, but it is largely a matter of luck."—Washington Post.

Michigan will endeavor to have a law passed that will allow the use of convicts in the building and repairing of the State highways. Kentucky will have a similar law before her Legislature.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

St. Petersburg and Moscow, Russia, are now directly connected by telephone.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

In the twelfth century gloves with separate fingers were first seen.

A Boston Institution.

Among the unique institutions of this city is the Peabody Medical Institute, 4 Bulfinch street, established nine years before the death of the great philanthropist the late Mr. George Peabody, from whom it takes its name. During the past thirty years it has achieved a wide and lasting distinction, and today it is the best of its kind in this country. The medical publications of this institute have millions of readers, and are as standard as gold. Their last pamphlet, ninety-four pages, entitled "Know Thyself," free by mail on receipt of six cents for postage. Send for it to-day.—Boston Journal.

London has over 70,000 professional beggars.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Berlin, Germany, is to construct an underground railway costing $25,000,000.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Mexico is one of the best customers of the United States in the sewing machine line.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by DR. KLINE'S Invigorating Tonic. FREE $5 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871